

JPRS-UMA-93-014

28 April 1993



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# ***JPRS Report—***

# **Central Eurasia**

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## ***Military Affairs***

# Central Eurasia

## Military Affairs

JPRS-UMA-93-014

### CONTENTS

28 April 1993

#### CIS/RUSSIAN MILITARY ISSUES

##### CIS/RUSSIA ARMED FORCES

Problems in Russian Troop Withdrawal From Germany /NOVOYE VREM'YA No 12, Mar/	1
Provisions of New Military Pensions Law /MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA 3 Apr/	4
Western Forces Group Commander Rebuts Corruption Charges /ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA 14 Apr/	5

##### CIS: STRATEGIC DETERRENT FORCES

Development of First Soviet ICBMs /AVIATSIIA I KOSMONAVTIKA No 8, Aug/	7
Missile Base Holds First Open Press Conference in Recruiting Drive /KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 25 Mar/	9

##### CIS: AIR, AIR DEFENSE FORCES

Defense Minister Grachev Greetings to Cosmonauts /KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Apr/	10
Defense Minister Grachev Order on Air Defense Day /KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 10 Apr/	11
Space Forces Chief on Funding, Baykonur /ARGUMENTY I FAKTY No 16, Apr/	11

##### CIS: NAVAL FORCES

Norwegians Allege Northern Fleet Nuclear Submarine Mishaps /IZVESTIYA 1 Apr/	12
--	----

##### CIS: REAR SERVICES, SUPPORT ISSUES

Training Personnel for the Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces in Conditions of Creating the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation /VOYENNYY VESTNIK No 12, Dec/	13
Stationary Hydroacoustic Antenna Described /TEKHNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE Feb/	18

#### STATE AND LOCAL MILITARY FORCES

##### INTERREGIONAL MILITARY ISSUES

Delegation Head on Military Accords With Kyrgyzstan /KRASNAYA ZVEZDA 14 Apr/	19
--	----

##### BELARUS

Law of Belarus on Armed Forces, Status, Obligations of Servicemen, Border Security of Republic	19
Law on Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus /VO SLAVU RODINY 1 Dec/	19
Law on the Status of Servicemen /VO SLAVU RODINY 3 Dec/	21
On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service /VO SLAVU RODINY 4 Dec/	30
On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus /VO SLAVU RODINY 9 Dec/	47
On State Border of The Republic of Belarus /VO SLAVU RODINY 9 Dec/	50

#### CENTRAL ASIAN STATES

Osh Military Commissar on Draft Evasion /SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA 12 Jan/	56
--	----

**MOLDOVA**

Defense Minister Creanga on NATO Meetings /NEZAVISIMAYA MOLDOVA 7 Apr/ ..... 58

**GENERAL ISSUES**

**MILITARY CONFLICT, FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS**

Journal Alleges Secret U.S.-USSR Air War During Korean War /AFP 14 Apr/ ..... 60

## CIS/RUSSIA ARMED FORCES

### Problems in Russian Troop Withdrawal From Germany

93WC0051A Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 12, Mar 93 pp 24-27

[Article by Konstantin Isakov: "A Bordello at an Officer's Home: The Russian Troops Are Retreating in an Organized Manner, Selling Off Everything in Their Wake"]

[Text] With great trepidation of the soul, Germany awaits the day and the hour when the last Russian soldier will leave the territory of his erstwhile most dangerous enemy.

They will stop paying for services which nobody in Germany has needed for a long time now from the federal treasury, that is, from the taxpayer's purse. The flights of Russian aviation and the roar of tanks which disrupt the peaceful slumber of federal citizens will cease. It is possible that they will succeed in restoring the landscape and the environment relatively quickly, in freeing the landscapes of tank ranges, shooting ranges, and the dumps of rusty materiel. The Germans also hope that the countless commercial machinations of the Russian military personnel will stop.

### Orderlies and Schnapps

Units of the Red Army were granted the status of "the group of Soviet occupation forces in Germany" on 10 June 1945. Until the fall of 1949 they were subordinated to the Soviet military administration in Germany. The adjective "occupation" was excised from the official name of Soviet troops after the emergence of the German Democratic Republic. Finally, on 29 June 1989, the Group of Soviet Forces in Germany was renamed the Western Group of Forces.

Despite the name change, the tasks of the most powerful Soviet military grouping in Eastern Europe did not change. Eight motorized rifle divisions and one brigade, eight armor divisions and one artillery battalion, and five air armies (most divisions were Guards)—about 338,000 soldiers and officers, tens of thousands of tanks, thousands of artillery and mortar pieces, planes, anti helicopters, and hundreds of ballistic nuclear missiles—were assigned to break through the enemy's defenses and mount a rapid offensive against the West.

On one occasion, in a setting conducive to a confidential conversation, a lieutenant colonel of the Bundeswehr told me about his erstwhile fears.

"For a long time I served at the eastern border of the FRG. We were opposed by the Soviet Eighth Guards Army on the territory of the GDR. We always knew that the Russians would break through our defenses anyway in the event of war, even given that NATO troops would support us. However, we truly understood how menacing

the enemy was only after the unification of Germany. As a member of a group of inspectors, I ended up in the vicinity of Erfurt at the location of one of the divisions of the Eighth Army. Its material supply was designed to outfit two divisions, correspondingly, it could have been increased by a factor of two within days. The formation of the troops was such that upon receiving orders for the offensive, they would not have needed a lengthy rearrangement or regrouping. It would have sufficed to roll the guns to their emplacements and drive the tanks out of the hangars. We were struck not only by the might, but also by the lack of correspondence between the cleanliness of the barracks and the brilliance of materiel, and the wretched life of Soviet soldiers and officers."

For their part, East Germans who had lived side by side with Soviet troops for 40 years were struck by something else: that, unofficially, almost every Soviet officer had a soldier as an orderly (in Germany, this was the case only in the Kaiser's army at the beginning of the century), and that any sergeant would trade a couple canisters of gasoline, a handful of cartridges, binoculars, entrenching tools, or something equally useful in the household for a bottle of schnapps.

### The Germans Are Paying

An agreement on the withdrawal of Russian troops from the eastern part of united Germany was achieved on 16 July 1990, in Zheleznovodsk, during a meeting between USSR President Mikhail Gorbachev and German Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Conditions for the temporary stay and the planned withdrawal of Soviet troops from the territories of five new federal lands of Germany were codified on 12 October 1990 in Bonn. Under this treaty, the troops were to retire completely from the promised land of Germany by 31 December 1994.

This rapid withdrawal produced the effect of an exploding charge in the conservative circles of the Soviet military, and came close to compelling them to make a last and decisive stand against the politicians.

Chief of the General Staff General Moiseyev (he was removed after the putsch) insisted that the Soviet troops stay in Germany as long as the American troops were there. According to Moiseyev, the withdrawal of the troops itself should take no less than seven years. At a meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Colonel Alksnis and Colonel Petrushenko demanded that the withdrawal be stretched out over 16 to 19 years.

However, the politicians of Moscow remained faithful to the signed agreements, all the more so because, under the terms of the treaty, Germany undertook to pay virtually all outlays on the stay and withdrawal of the Soviet troops. Germany undertook to pay 3 billion marks to cover current expenditures of the army. A other 11 billion marks were allocated to defray transportation expenditures associated with the troop withdrawal. The German side undertook the financing of programs for the retraining of servicemen, earmarking for this another

200 million marks. Some 7.8 billion marks were allocated to build 36,000 apartments with a total floor space of 2 million square meters and four housing construction combines with a yearly output of 100,000 square meters of housing. In total, it came to 12 billion marks plus 3 billion marks in interest-free credit.

In 1991 and 1992, 60 percent of the personnel, materiel, and armaments, and material and technical assets were withdrawn from the territory of Germany. The Russian troops vacated 468 out of the 777 military settlements. Germany received 15 airfields and 101 training grounds.

The large-scale military, economic, and transportation operation is without parallel in the world. Such is the opinion of Colonel General Matvey Burlakov, commander in chief of the Western Group of Forces, voiced at a recent press conference at the Berlin branch of the Russian Embassy in Germany which the Berlin correspondent of NOVOYE VREM'YA, Boris Lysenko, attended.

However, in December 1992 German Chancellor Helmut Kohl requested in Moscow that the withdrawal of the troops be speeded up still further. He promised additional cash funds in return. President Boris Yeltsin made the concession.

The deadline for the withdrawal of the troops was moved up four months. In return, Russia received 550 million marks for putting up servicemen and a deferral of the payments of a 5 billion debt to the former East Germany. The Federal Government would have gladly made other compromises to have the Russian troops leave sooner. However, Russian servicemen do not share this desire, and they have weighty reasons for this.

#### Danilo the Cracker Jack

First, Soviet soldiers and officers in Germany receive extra pay in convertible currency on top of their ruble wages. A private receives 25 marks monthly, a warrant officer—600 marks, a lieutenant—900 marks, and a colonel—1,500 marks. Second, officers and warrant officers have a virtually unlimited opportunity to master the skills of free and very free enterprise.

To be sure, it has not yet come to massive trading in weapons. The German police have registered only 16 instances of such transactions. However, in most other cases, the complicity of Russian servicemen is hard to prove. For example, 57 cases of hand grenades and four cases of antitank mines were found in a vacant house in Dresden, but it is not known whose gear that was.

Thanks to the efforts of reporters from the magazines DER SPIEGEL and FOCUS, the lively trade in consumer goods and real estate, and the sale of military gear, fuel, and lubricants, which blossoms in the currently not so numerous barracks of foreign troops, have ceased to be secret... Even things which are not the property of

Russian troops are sold or leased. What cannot be sold is unscrewed, detached, ripped off, or torn off and taken along.

The command of the group of forces is sensitive about such reports. As our correspondent Boris Lysenko writes, General Matvey Burlakov considers this an "attempt to cast slurs upon Russian servicemen and discredit them in the eyes of the German and world public" and shifts all responsibility to the "Russian emigre mafia."

Nonetheless, the colonel general honestly admits to some "shortcomings." For example, "in 1992, five attempts to steal weapons were made. We are aware of 50 instances in which German citizens attempted to purchase weapons from our servicemen, but they did not succeed." Matvey Burlakov did not try to conceal that "isolated, unrelated violations of the law occur: theft, speculation, the striving to profit from duty-free German goods." He even gave several examples.

Thus, Danilo, chief of the Stok trade enterprise in Dresden, facilitated tax evasion by a local company. The police apprehended him but soon let him go, failing to find corpus delicti in his actions. Major Vlasov, chief of a trading enterprise in an Air Force unit, tried to profit from selling rugs. Sokolov, a store director, sold cigarettes and alcoholic beverages at speculative prices. In the fall of 1992 four Russian soldiers were tried for stealing things from German cars, or stealing the cars. When caught at the crime scene they returned fire from an automatic weapon, wounding two law officers.

In 1992 financial damages were assessed against more than 100 officials, and some were even convicted. 27 employees of military trade were relieved from their positions and shipped out to Russia. However, Matvey Burlakov found references to "organized crime associated with mafia structures" to be "not legitimate."

He was genuinely bewildered as to the reasons for "criminal elements to be increasingly concentrating around our settlements and inhabited localities" who "engage in smuggling, stealing, and speculation," "penetrate the compounds of military settlements, commit violations of the law with regard to servicemen and members of their families, and try to draw our servicemen into their activities!"

Matvey Burlakov made short shrift of the complaints of the German side about the ecological condition of military settlements: "To be sure, there are problems. However, their scope is shown by the following example: The German side has complained on ecological grounds about nine settlements out of 468. Besides, most of the complaints were not confirmed, or were not related to us! We record the condition of the settlements we hand over on videotape."

However, the German authorities are not anxious about military settlements but rather about the extensive dumps, shooting ranges stuffed with ammunition, and gas pumps which were operated in violation of the norms

established in Germany. The possibility of leaks from storage facilities for chemical weapons is not ruled out. In the opinion of the minister of Saxony for environmental protection affairs, Arnold Faatz, the Western Group of Forces has inflicted greater damage on nature than was originally believed. In the words of the minister, "reclamation expenditures in Saxony alone will come to about 370 million marks."

### Three Thousand TV Sets

Under the terms of the treaty signed in 1990 by Bonn and Moscow, Soviet troops undertook to hand over to German authorities the vacated real estate: houses in the cities and apartments in which the generals and families of officers lived. Despite a good one-half of the troops having been withdrawn, the officer apartments are not being vacated for some reason. The state housing construction company Lichtenberg, in the Berlin area of Karlshorst, expected 765 apartments of former Soviet officers to be transferred to it, but saw only 16 apartments transferred.

German officials established that new German, Russian, and Polish tenants with dubious documents live in such apartments. Some Soviet officers and their close and remote relatives have begun to rent dwellings. Companies selling jackets and second-hand audio equipment have established themselves in such houses. On Humboldtstrasse in Leipzig, German officials discovered a cheap Russian bordello. Quoting police sources, BERLINER MORGENPOST reported that the "illegal business" of Russian servicemen has inflicted on Germany losses amounting to about 100 million marks.

No matter how tempted the German authorities are to be patient and not stir things up, they nonetheless began to complain to Colonel General Matvey Burlakov, but it appears that there were no specific results. However, rumors about the commercialization of Russian troops in Germany reached the Russian president, who instructed the then chief state inspector, Yuriy Boldyrev, to figure out the situation.

In the beginning of 1993 the German DER SPIEGEL, rather than the Russian press, released to the public a 10-page report by Yuriy Boldyrev's experts. The report bears eloquent witness to the fact that we underestimate our servicemen, their intrinsic keen wit hardened under conditions of market relations approximating those on the battlefield as much as possible. The scope of the entrepreneurial activities of Russian military men turned out to be considerably broader than one could surmise.

Yuriy Boldyrev recommended that the Russian president immediately demote five highly placed generals in the Russian Ministry of Defense and begin an official investigation of the activities of the commander in chief of the Group of Forces, Matvey Burlakov, and two of his generals.

Yuriy Boldyrev's experts determined that Colonel General Matvey Burlakov instructed the Russian-Swiss joint venture Mos Eniko-Invest and a certain trading company from Riga to act as middlemen in the sale of fuel and lubricants. The army sold 82,000 tonnes of diesel fuel to these companies at a dumping price of 27 pfennigs per liter.

DER SPIEGEL maintains that the profits from such trade (considerable profits) replenished the accounts of Latvian companies.

Trace of the 99 million marks which the Russian Army should have generated by selling ferrous metals has also been lost. To be sure, the auditors did establish that 17 million marks had been transferred to the accounts of certain companies in Finland, the United States, and Switzerland at the request of two generals from Moscow. Another 13 million deposited in an army account at the Leipzig branch of the Deutsche Bank disappeared in an unknown direction.

The command of the group of forces rejects charges of the massive acquisition of commercial batches of consumer goods by servicemen and attempts to avoid payment of customs duties. However, at a military warehouse state auditors found merchandise worth a total of 31 million marks which belonged to the valiant defenders of the motherland: 3,390 obsolete TV sets and video cassette recorders and thousands of dinner sets.

Burlakov's deputy for logistics and the commander of the 16th Air Army engaged in the delivery of goods in disregard of customs rules. Two installations for the production of vegetable oil were shipped to an unknown recipient in Stavropol; they were shipped "just like that," that is, free of charge. Some 17,000 liters of alcohol were shipped through Poland as army gear camouflaged to look like telephones.

On 4 March 1993 Yuriy Boldyrev was relieved from his position. Reorganization of the administrative services of the president was the technical explanation for his dismissal. At a press conference in Moscow which followed, Yuriy Boldyrev referred to the "indescribable" scope of corruption in the country. He gave only one statistic concerning theft in the Western Group of Forces. The extra foreign-exchange pay which Russian servicemen receive from the German Government and which is intended to facilitate the withdrawal of the troops is deposited by our warriors in accounts at German banks. Over 27 million marks have already been "taken care of" in this manner.

### There Is Money But No Housing

However, as Boris Lysenko reports from Berlin, the leadership of the Group of Forces is more concerned about difficulties with the resettlement of the withdrawn troops than it is about the charges of corruption.

The main groupings of forces in the USSR used to be deployed along the Western border. Their infrastructure

has now been taken over by Ukraine, Belarus, the Baltic states, and Moldova. The issue of establishing new facilities for the withdrawn troops on the territory of Russia has arisen. Some 8,539 apartments have already been built with German funds; only one-quarter of them are in Russia. Meanwhile, more than 20,000 families without apartments have been withdrawn to the territory of the Russian Federation.

In late January 1993 the German side raised the issue of speeding up the pace of resettlement of troops in Russia at a meeting of a mixed commission. So far, it has lagged behind the pace of withdrawal. The German side has appreciated the problem.

However, will the problem be solved? So far contracts have been signed for only 3 billion marks out of the total 8.35 billion marks appropriated by Bonn for the construction of housing; only 1.4 billion marks have been paid based on the results of work. Is this not strange? Germany is paying a pretty penny, but the issue of housing for servicemen is not being resolved in Russia.

Yet again our servicemen decided to display keen commercial wit and distributed construction contracts among less expensive, Turkish companies, rather than German companies, as the FRG Government had expected.

### **Provisions of New Military Pensions Law**

93UM0520A Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA  
in Russian 3 Apr 93 p 7

[Unattributed article under rubric "MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA's Guest, VASHE PRAVO": "Pension for the Military"]

[Text] The Russian Federation Law "On Pension Support for Persons Who Have Performed Military Service and Service in Internal Affairs Entities and Their Families" has been adopted. Substantial changes have been made to pension support for officers, warrant officers, extended-term servicemen, servicewomen, and their families. The conditions, norms and procedure for pension support established for extended-term servicemen and their families have been extended to servicemen who performed contract military service as privates, seamen, sergeants and petty officers, and to their families. The Law was promulgated on 1 February 1993.

The Russian Federation Ministry of Defense adopted an Instruction [ukazaniye] on the procedure for revising pensions in accordance with the new Law. The Instruction [instruktsiya] was completely published in the latest issue of the newspaper VASHE PRAVO. The Law, the Instruction, and annexes to it became part of the digest "Vasha pensiya" [Your Pension] from the "Library of the journal SOTSIALNAYA ZASHCHITA," which will be published in late April. Subscribers will receive the digest of documents as the next issue of the journal; others will be able to purchase it in the editorial offices

(Tel: 292-58-49, 292-66-05). Prepayment is being accepted under a non-cash transaction.

But here are a few points of the instruction for today.

All pensions paid by military commissariats to pensioned servicemen and their families which were calculated for them from pay and allowances which existed prior to 1 January 1992 are subject to recomputation as of 1 February 1993. In addition, pensions calculated based on pay and allowances established as of 1 January 1993 without counting the cost of rations also are subject to recomputation.

The following military rank pay rates are taken into account in recomputing pensions as of 1 February 1993 for pensioned servicemen and their families:

- junior sergeant and petty officer 2nd class—R1,500;
- sergeant and petty officer 1st class—R2,000;
- senior sergeant and chief petty officer—R2,500;
- first sergeant, master chief petty officer, and former extended-term warrant officer—R3,000;
- warrant officer—R3,500;
- senior warrant officer—R4,000;
- junior lieutenant and equivalent—R5,000;
- lieutenant and equivalent—R5,500;
- senior lieutenant and equivalent—R6,000;
- captain and equivalent—R6,500;
- major and equivalent—R7,000;
- lieutenant colonel and equivalent—R8,000;
- colonel and equivalent—R9,000;
- major general and equivalent—R10,000;
- lieutenant general and equivalent—R11,000;
- colonel general and equivalent—R12,000;
- general of the army and equivalent—R13,000;
- chief marshal of aviation or of a combat arm—R14,000.

To determine pay and allowances to be taken into account in recomputing pensions as of 1 February 1993 for pensioned servicemen and their families, a rated increase for years served is added to position pay rates and military rank pay rates in the new amounts established as of 1 January 1993: with service of 1 year—5% of rates; 2-4 years—10% (instead of 5%); 5-9 years—20% (instead of 10%); 10-14 years—25% (instead of 15%); 15-19 years—30% (instead of 20%); 20-24 years—35% (instead of 25%); 25 years or more—40% of rates (instead of 30%).

Certain important provisions must be borne in mind in recomputing previously awarded pensions for servicemen and their families as of 1 February 1993 and in the subsequent award of pensions for them in accordance with the new Law.

The minimum amount of pension for years served presently has no practical significance.

A disability pension in the minimum amounts provided by Article 23 of the Law (as of February 1993 disabled war veterans and equivalent Group I and II disabled

persons—R12,825; equivalent Group III disabled persons—R6,412.50; other Group I and II disabled persons—R5,557.50; other Group III disabled persons—R4,275) is established when computing this pension sum from the sum of pay and allowances and cost of rations, not exceeding the following as of February 1993:

- disabled war veterans and equivalent Group I and II disabled persons—R15,098;
- equivalent Group III disabled persons—R12,825 per month;
- other Group I and II disabled servicemen—R7,410;
- other Group III disabled servicemen—R4,250 per month.

In case of the loss of the breadwinner, a pension is established in minimum amounts provided by Article 37 of the Law (as of February 1993 for families of servicemen who have been killed—R6,412.50, and for families of servicemen who have otherwise died—R4,275 for each family member unable to work) when this pension is computed from the sum of pay and allowances and the cost of rations, not exceeding the following as of February 1993:

- families of servicemen who have been killed—R16,031;
- families of servicemen who have otherwise died—R14,250 per month.

In accordance with the adopted Law, a pension increment for care is to be paid all pensioners (including those who receive a pension in case of loss of the breadwinner) who have a Group I disability, or who have reached the age of 80, or who, according to an opinion of a medical establishment, need constant outside care regardless of whether or not they are alone.

The amount of the rayon factor by which pensions are increased for pensioners living in appropriate localities is not limited to the factor of 1.5.

The Law also introduced other changes to pension support of servicemen and their families. The age at which a pension is awarded for years served, counting years of labor, has been dropped to 45. Norms for computing pensions for years served and for Group I and II disability and the maximum amount of a pension for years served have been raised. There has been a change in amounts of increments to pensions, in amounts of pension increases, and in payment of a pension to children when they are on full state support and to pensioners living in boarding houses for the elderly and the disabled. Mothers and wives of all servicemen who died (or were killed) from causes connected with performance of duties of military service are granted the right to a pension in case of the loss of the breadwinner on their reaching age 50 regardless of whether or not they were dependent on the deceased. Nonworking, able-bodied family members engaged in caring for the children, brothers, sisters and grandchildren of the deceased are granted the right to a pension when these children and brothers, sisters and grandchildren reach the age of 14

regardless of whether or not they were dependent on the deceased. A stepson and stepdaughter are granted the right to a pension on a par with natural children, identical conditions for awarding a pension in case of the loss of breadwinner are established for wives of all categories of servicemen, and so on.

### **Western Forces Group Commander Rebuts Corruption Charges**

93UM0493A Moscow ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA  
in Russian 14 Apr 93 p 3

[Letter to ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA from Colonel General M. Burlakov, commander in chief of the Western Group of Forces: "The General Does Not Agree"]

[Text] The publication in ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA of an interview with the former inspector general of the Russian Federation, Yu. Boldyrev, and his memorandum to the president regarding violations of state and financial discipline committed by Western Group of Forces and Ministry of Defense officials in the process of realization of no longer needed military property and in their commercial activities has been countered by Colonel General M. Burlakov, Western Group of Forces commander in chief. He sent a letter to the editors, which we publish in its entirety:

The list of vulgar articles, which in an offhand manner throw dirt on the Western Group of Forces and its leadership during this politically difficult April, has been expanded with the addition of an interview with and publication of a memorandum by Mr. Yu. Boldyrev (belatedly, though—the FRG mass media did this almost half a year earlier, having purchased the contents of the memorandum from the leadership structures).

I understand that this, and articles published prior to it in ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA and other newspapers, dwell on the topic of corruption, which is undoubtedly a matter of state policy.

I cannot judge the content and aim of Mr. Boldyrev's interview. I think any perceptive and motivated reader will understand without my help why it appeared at this particular time.

I cannot refrain from responding, however, on the subject of the only "specific example of corruption, namely, in the Western Group of Forces"; I do not have a moral right to remain silent—as both commander in chief and a member of the group.

Mr. Boldyrev chased the wrong tail, and the examples he used with respect to the Western Group of Forces are clearly on the sly side.

Conjectures with respect to large-scale corruption in the Western Group of Forces, born in the bowels of official offices by the well-known document issued by the Supreme Soviet, began circulating in the mass media, in FRG journalistic circles, and slithered out of M. Deych's

pen into LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in May 1992 to become the start of wide-scale slander and lies about the Western Group of Forces.

And so they came, and kept coming for more than two years—all sorts of commissions and task forces; they inspect in detail the files, the people, and most importantly, the group's leadership and its commander in chief.

I cannot remember off-hand how many of them there were. I do remember, though, that one of the first ones was a stern commission from the Ministry of Defense headed by a first deputy minister. It included, I should note, representatives of the office of the Procurator General rather than of the military procuracy. They came, as they say, with handcuffs at the ready and for more than two weeks meticulously inspected the troops, the leadership, and our "corrupt affairs."

The commission ended up "disappointed," however. The press allegations could not be confirmed.

I am not trying to say that only good things came out. After all, we are part of Russia and the people who serve here are the same Russian people.

There have been, are, and probably will continue to be violations of the law, although with respect to each of them the Western Group of Forces command and its military procuracy respond and will continue to respond with the appropriate measures.

We have speculators in vodka and cigarettes; we have people who are eager to sell off military property and fuel; there are thieves who steal German personal property; and there are other crimes.

If we compare, however, the half-million-strong army that found itself overnight in the new united Germany, these crime statistics are not all that glaring as compared with the lawlessness in Russia proper.

Let us go back, however, to the president's Audit Commission (without Mr. Boldyrev), which worked here after the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense commission (I assume the first one was not particularly believed) under the leadership of Boldyrev's deputy, V. Vasyagin.

Over a period of 30 days 13 people worked, as they say, on the sly in the group. They did not uncover any significant crimes, however, beyond those already known to the Western Group of Forces leadership and procuracy.

Yes, it was pointed out to us that we did not follow MVES [Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations] price-setting procedures in selling property; that we did not monitor deliveries of purchased equipment to the Ministry of Defense Main Trade Administration—although this is not our responsibility—and even the fact that we buy the cheapest food in the FRG (two-tailed carrots and larger than standard potatoes).

But no one gave it a thought or asked me: How did you manage to survive for two years without receiving 320 million German marks [DM] from the Russian Federation, and receiving only DM19.8 million instead of the planned DM120 million.

Only all-out daily economizing in everything permitted us to save DM317 million over two years, including DM151 million by way of cutting expenditures (more than DM10 million on food purchases alone), and more than DM58 million through early cutbacks in administrative personnel and pay for about 5,000 vacant positions for officers and warrant officers. People are carrying a triple work load.

By selecting trading companies that offered cheaper goods, between 1991 and 1993 we were able to reduce prices for basic varieties of goods by 25-10 percent.

This caused anger and indignation on the part of firms and their benefactors in Bonn, Berlin, and, strangely enough, Moscow.

Fighting for the Western Group of Forces market, they set a goal of removing Commander in Chief Burlakov, who stood in their way, from his job: they worked on this by slandering and besmirching the group. There were also specific proposals in this respect.

Well, summarizing the findings, presidential Audit Commission chief V. Vasyagin said: "...After another spate of negative publications in the Western press we came here with ill intentions; however, after conducting thorough work we are leaving with good feelings and the unanimous good opinion of the Western Group of Forces leadership" (a tape recording is available).

The memorandum that ended up on the president's desk was completely different in spirit, having been "edited" with prejudice by Yu. Boldyrev, who never visited the Western Group of Forces. Soon a copy of it mysteriously appeared in the West and was published in Germany. Actually, I think this is not really a mystery.

By the way, knowing the situation in the Western Group of Forces, official circles in the FRG do not share Yu. Boldyrev's point of view.

I repeat, a thrifty and frugal attitude toward the property of Russia has been and will be the main goal of our work, and we have defended and will defend the interests of Russia at all levels.

No matter how harshly and mercilessly we are criticized by the FRG mass media and their counterparts in Russia for deserters in 1991, although of the 500,000 troops, 250 left; for theft of weapons and ammunition; for armed military servicemen roaming German forests; for the ecology; and finally, for the damage inflicted on the FRG and Russia.

Right now I expect another round of harsh criticism in the FRG mass media because, having not received DM10.5 billion for our real estate, we are being forced,

having lost all hope of selling them, to disassemble modular structures in order to move and reassemble them in the locations of the forces' new deployment in Russia.

I would like to ask the esteemed leadership: S. Filatov, who worked here twice; Supreme Soviet committee chairmen A. Korovnikov and S. Stepanov; ROSSIYSKAYA GAZETA Editor in Chief V. Logunov; and many others who admired the group's work and praised highly the efforts of our people—why are you silent while the Western Group of Forces is being slandered?

I want to ask esteemed Procurator General V. Stepanov, who received my letter-request as early as January of this year, and on whose instructions a large group of investigators had been working for a whole year: Why are you not issuing a legal opinion on the commander in chief and the group as a whole?

It is this universal silence that enables Boldyrev to illegally slander the leadership of the Western Group of Forces.

I am convinced that only a morally healthy collective is capable of carrying out the enormous—I would even say historic—task of preparation for and actual withdrawal of the largest group of forces outside of its own country in the world: 550,000 personnel, almost 120,000 units of equipment and armaments, and more than 2.5 million tonnes of munitions.

We have just been visited by a large delegation (more than 50 people), including parents from all oblasts in Uzbekistan, who visited most units in the groups—ask their opinion.

Finally, come and ask the opinion of our people, from soldier to lieutenant—it is unfashionable these days to ask the generals' opinion.

In conclusion, I ask the president of the Russian Federation, and the head of the Commission for Combating Crime—the vice president, to issue instructions to investigate the activities of the Western Group of Forces commander in chief and leadership and to finally produce a definitive evaluation.

I think the time has come to start holding slanderers and liars to account, including in legal terms.

## CIS: STRATEGIC DETERRENT FORCES

### Development of First Soviet ICBMs

93UM04924 Moscow AVIATSIYA I KOSMONAVTIKA in Russian No 8, Aug 92 pp 34-35

[Article by I. Afanasyev under the rubric "From the History of Space Science": "The Mysterious 'Nine'"]

[Text] The creation of the first intercontinental ballistic missile (ICBM) in the world, the R-7, can confidently be

called one of the greatest achievements of Soviet science and technology, making it possible not only to begin forming the nuclear-missile shield of the USSR, but also to move to the direct research of outer space. The question of developing the next generation of ICBMs, requiring little preparation time for launch and with less vulnerability of the launch structures, however, had already moved onto the agenda during the assimilation and entry into service of the "seven." The latter condition was expected to be fulfilled with the creation of launch silos for the ICBMs. A missile that was much more compact than the R-7 but not inferior to it in combat capabilities was needed.

That goal was achieved thanks first and foremost to the appearance of warheads with smaller dimensions and weight (they were about 5.3 tonnes for the R-7) and a switch from a longitudinal (cluster) configuration to a transverse one for the separation of the stages.

One of the principal factors restraining the development of the missiles with transverse configurations was the difficulty of creating a liquid-fuel engine for the second stage, which had to be started in flight after the first stage ceased operating. The staffers at the OKB-1 [Experimental Design Bureau 1] under the supervision of S. Korolev, however, proposed the use of a so-called hot configuration for the separation of the stages, in which the liquid-fuel engine in the second stage was ignited at the end of operation of the first-stage engine. The hot gases flowed out through the truss structure of the adapter section therein. It was thus possible to avoid the problem of igniting the engine in weightlessness. Such a solution was employed for the first time on the third stage of the launch vehicle that later received the name Vostok.

Development of the R-9 ICBM began at OKB-1 under a government decree of 13 May 59, although certain work on the design engineering of a similar missile had begun much earlier.

In design terms, the R-9 missile was made using a first stage consisting of a tail compartment for the engines with engine nozzle fairings and short stabilizer fins, containing cylindrical fuel tanks with the fuel and oxidizer and a truss structure at the top, a cylindrical engine compartment in the second stage and a tapered section with a spherical tank for the oxidizer and a tapered fuel tank; the warhead was attached to the tapered adapter section. The instruments of the control system were "stuck" into the shell of a tapered compartment between the fuel tanks.

The "nine" was distinguished by a comparatively short stretch of operation of the first stage, as a consequence of which the separation of the stages occurred at an altitude where the effects of the velocity head on the missile were still considerable. This was important, since the short second stage was aerodynamically unstable despite the fact that it had close to a conical shape. Matters were aggravated by the fact that at the moment when the

first-stage engine shut down, the second-stage engine was operating at only 50 percent of nominal thrust. The steering nozzles could not handle the aerodynamic turbulent effects until the engine reached the design operating mode.

The designers, in order to eliminate that drawback, resorted to the addition of special aerodynamic panels on the external surface of the jettisonable tail fairing of the engine compartment, whose deployment shifted the pressure center and increased the stability of the missile after the separation of the first stage. The panels opened up with the separation of the stages. The developers consciously delayed the moment of jettisoning that fairing until the effects of the velocity head decreased, the second-stage engine attained full thrust and the missile became controllable by the engine steering nozzles.

It must be said that the American firm, Martin, had started design engineering of the M-68 Titan-1 ICBM, with largely similar performance characteristics (see table), somewhat before the start of work on the R-9.

#### Comparison of the Design Characteristics of the Titan-1 and R-9 ICBMs

Characteristics	Titan-1	R-9
Weight of fueled missile, tonnes	99.76	81.0
Launch mass, tonnes	98.53	80.0
Weight of standard warhead, tonnes	2.27	1.7
Maximum length with standard warhead, meters	29.87	24.19
Maximum diameter of housing, meters	3.05	2.68
<b>First stage</b>		
Length, meters	17.37	14.79
Diameter of housing, meters	3.05	2.68
Engine thrust at ground level, tonnes of force	136.1	141.2
Operating time, seconds	130	105
<b>Second stage</b>		
Length with standard warhead, meters	12.50	9.40
Diameter of housing, meters	2.44	2.68
Engine thrust in vacuum, tonnes of force	36.29	31.00
Operating time, seconds	150	165
Maximum firing range, km	10,400	12,500
Start of development, year	1955	1959
Date of start of flight testing	20 Dec 58	9 Apr 61

Two variations for the warhead were mainly considered in the plans for the R-9 missiles—a standard and a heavy. The maximum firing range of the former was no less than 12,500 km [kilometers]. The heavy one, with a mass of 2.2 tonnes, was developed for a different ICBM. It was planned that the flight range of that warhead reach 10,300 km. It was ascertained after clarification of the characteristics of the already-designed missile that the

range with the heavy warhead reached 12,500 km, and with the standard warhead significantly exceeded that value. Thus it may be stated that the Soviet ICBM, possessing approximately identical characteristics in throw weight, proved to be much more advanced in a design regard; it had a launch weight roughly 19 percent less than the American one.

The use of liquid-fuel engines using an oxygen-kerosene fuel was planned for both stages of the "nine" as the most high-powered of all those that had been developed at the time. Although the assimilation of fuel components that could be stored for a long time had been started at the same time, S. Korolev devoted particular attention to oxygen-kerosene fuel as being non-toxic and cheap to produce.

Korolev, owing to the fact that the principal engine-building OKB under the supervision of V. Glushko was encountering difficulties working with the powerful oxygen-kerosene liquid-fuel engines due to high-frequency pressure fluctuations in the combustion chamber, proposed entrusting the engine installation for the R-9 to three OKBs at once on a competitive basis—those of V. Glushko and A. Isayev along with the aviation-engine building OKB of N. Kuznetsov, which as the result of the curtailment of a program to create aircraft was virtually without orders.

The liquid-fuel engine of Kuznetsov, as opposed to those of Glushko and Isayev being created using an open configuration in which the spent gases in the turbopump assembly (TNA) were ejected through exhaust ducts into the atmosphere, was constructed according to a more advanced closed configuration with reheating of the spent turbogas in the main combustion chamber. The work of all three OKBs reached the stage of test-bed firing of the first-stage engines, but Glushko's engine was selected, under strong pressure from him, as the most reliable and as one created by an organization with a great deal of experience in this realm.

The fate of the engine developed by the Kuznetsov OKB is interesting. An engine based on it, in almost unaltered form, was employed in the first and second stages (NK-9 and NK-19) of the GR-1 three-stage global missile. That missile, jokingly called the "Moscow to Leningrad Intercontinental Missile" by the developers, was not tested in flight. It was displayed at the November parade in 1965, however, and that had an effect on the signing of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons Into Space. An engine installation with four NK-19s was then put on the third stage of the N-1 rocket, and one such engine was installed in unit G of the LZ lunar complex.

How were the developers able to obtain a powerful and compact missile whose launch weight was 3.5 times less than the R-7, even though the warhead for it was 2.2 times lighter? It was achieved thanks to several factors. First of all, as has already been mentioned, the more efficient transverse configuration was adopted in this

case. Second, the second stage had the more advanced four-chamber RD-111 engine that had been developed at the GDL-OKB, with the ejection of the spent steam-gas from the turbopump assembly through a fixed nozzle between the chambers. The use of rocking main combustion chambers made it possible to avoid losses of specific impulse for controlling the missile.

Third, a second stage was created that had advanced weight characteristics, since tanks and liquid-fuel engines that were optimized in weight were used. Fourth, the RD-461 (R0-9) four-chamber engine with steering nozzles from S. Kosberg, used in the second stage, had a record specific impulse for the times (330 seconds) among oxygen-kerosene engines.

These and other technical solutions made the missile comparatively small, quite simple, advanced in design and very light—the weight of the empty ICBM (nine tonnes without a warhead) was only 11 percent of the launch weight.

The modification of the second stage of this missile for use as a third stage (unit 1) of the launch vehicles that later received the names of Molniya and Soyuz was begun as the same time as the R-9 ICBM. The spherical oxidizer tank thus became the fuel tank for the new stage, and a cylindrical tank for the oxidizer with a hemispherical bottom was quite quickly designed in place of the conical tank used on the R-9.

The start of flight-design testing (LKI) of the R-9 (and S. Korolev was present at the first launch on 9 Apr 61) cannot be deemed entirely successful. The failures of the ICBM were connected by and large with explosions of the liquid-fuel engines in the first stage due to high-frequency oscillations in the combustion chambers, although there were quite non-typical instances as well. Once the cause of the failure was the poor design of the plug and receptacle unit linking the cables of the ground equipment of the launch complex with the missile. The unit was covered with a special sealant substance in order to increase its moisture resistance, and it began to "produce gas," carbonized and led to a short circuit and the incorrect switching of the contacts after the ignition of the first-stage engines, causing false actuations of the ICBM control system. The LKI was ended in February of 1964, and on 21 Jun 65 the R-9 was accepted into service and served on alert duty for almost 20 years.

The specialists of OKB-1, along with increasing the reliability of the missile, simultaneously solved a problem on which the very possibility of having the "nine" on combat duty depended. The issue was the storage of large amounts of liquid oxygen for filling the missile's tanks. The problem was brilliantly solved—the losses of oxygen in storage did not exceed two or three percent a year, that is, there were at the level of losses of ordinary water.

The preparation of the R-9 took sixteen hours at the preparation area and up to 21 minutes at the launch position in the first launches. The ICBM was later placed

in the silo with charged fuel tanks, with the rapid filling of the liquid oxygen from underground storage areas upon receipt of the command to launch. The gyroscope-integrators were simultaneously turned on and brought to operating mode. The actual time to prepare the missiles for launch was about five minutes by the middle of the 1960s.

The intensive development of ICBMs using both high boiling-point and solid fuels was already underway in parallel with the creation of the R-9 in both in the USSR and abroad. Missiles using components that could be stored for a long period, with lesser indicators for the specific impulse, to perform the same tasks had roughly twice the launch mass of an ICBM using oxygen and kerosene fuel, but their dimensions were not much larger than the dimensions of the latter owing to the greater unit density of the fuels. The increased weight of the missile in the silo did not play any significant role therein. More important was the fact that the procedures for the storage and preparation for launch of an ICBM using such components were eased considerably. The missiles were on combat alert in a fueled state. It was only necessary, at the time, to start the gyroscopes, which required only ten seconds with the use of cartridge starters. That is why the "nine" became the last ICBM using liquid oxygen. It was, however, also deemed one of the most reliable and accurate Soviet ICBMs according to the results of live firing tests. After the missile was removed from service, one copy of it (the version with the heavy warhead) was mounted at the entrance to the Armed Forces Museum. And even today some visitors know what this "item" is.

It would of course be possible to create a launch vehicle on the basis of the ICBM for the launch of small satellites, via the modification of some models, and it would have a lift capacity midway between today's Kosmos and Proton launch vehicles. The need of design engineering of launch vehicles in the Kosmos series would lessen in that case.

Glushko also proposed to Korolev the design of a medium-class launch vehicle based on a cluster of seven R-9 first stages. But that decision was not made. All of the manpower of the Korolev OKB at that time was devoted to the N-1 project, and the OKB under the supervision of V. Chelomey was already developing the UR-500 two-stage launch vehicle with that lift capacity. Its UR-500K three-stage version received the name Proton.

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#### Missile Base Holds First Open Press Conference in Recruiting Drive

93UM04654 Moscow KRASNAYA Zvezda in Russian  
25 Mar 93 p 1

[Article by Aleksandr Dolinin, "Missile Forces Open Their Doors"]

[Text] On 17 March KRASNAYA ZVEZDA published an article titled "If the Market Is to Be, Then Let It Be: It's Time for the Army to Get Used to the Word 'Advertising.'" It raised the problems of the army as a state institution in general, of advertising military educational institutions, and of service by contract. This is new to all of us, and in order to understand it, we have to begin with the ABCs.

**The Strategic Missile Forces are already taking their first practical steps in this direction.**

The missile forces have always been considered to be closed to public scrutiny. Rare journalists were able to visit operational sites and command posts. It was only on Missile Forces and Artillery Day that "jubilee" materials on the strategic missilemen were issued, usually in a "volley," to the mass media. Understandably this curtain of secrecy, which was only rarely cracked open, pleased no one. And primarily those who served alert duty around the clock.

But there is more than that. Recently a situation has evolved where certain reporters have been trying to earn some capital over sensations in the life of the Strategic Missile Forces that turn out to be groundless upon inspection, without caring for the consequences or for the missilemen themselves. They have alleged tyranny behind the triple wall of forces concealing the "secrets."

Even today we missilemen do have real secrets. They are not even revealed when inspection groups from the USA visit missile units on the basis of known treaties. But unless some information is released, it is impossible today to talk seriously about the real problems the Russian missile forces have, to do the work of hiring contract workers, and to provide publicity on military educational institutions.

This is why the steps taken by the leadership of the Russian forces in the direction of the mass media are understandable. Literally just last week the Strategic Missile Forces began an entire complex of measures for Russian reporters at the initiative of the personnel administration.

A press conference was held right in the Main Command. Colonel General Igor Sergeyev, who was unable to get away from urgent business as the commander-in-chief of the forces, was very sorry that he could not meet with the guests. But the curiosity of television and radio reporters and of correspondents from newspapers and news agencies was satisfied in this first press conference of the history of the forces by deputy commander-in-chief Lieutenant General Vladimir Nikitin, Operations Directorate chief Lieutenant General Viktor Yesin, Personnel Training and Assignment Directorate chief Lieutenant General Ilya Panin, and assistant commander-in-chief for work with personnel Colonel Nikolay Moroz.

Interviews with them and a visit to the Strategic Missile Forces History Museum and the Military Academy

imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskii gave reporters considerable food for thought and conclusions. This unique "open doors day" continues with an unusual tour of missile forces military schools. Still to come are meetings with missilemen at operational sites and in garrisons. The organizers hope that all of this will let reporters see the Strategic Missile Forces from inside, and to write in the future objectively about the difficult but interesting life of missilemen.

## CIS: AIR, AIR DEFENSE FORCES

### Defense Minister Grachev Greetings to Cosmonauts

93UM04874 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian  
10 Apr 93 p 1

[Russian Federation Minister of Defense General of the Army P.S. Grachev's greetings: "To the Conquerors of Space"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals, workers and employees of the Military Space Forces!

Comrade pilots-cosmonauts!

On 12 April, our country notes Astronautics Day. Thirty two years ago, the triumphal flight of the first cosmonaut, our fellow countryman, Russian Yuriy Alekseyevich Gagarin, was completed in the Vostok space-craft for the first time in the history of mankind. That flight opened the era of manned astronautics and convincingly demonstrated the high level and enormous capabilities of our science, technology, technology and industry to the entire world.

The history of astronautics—that is the bold creative search of scientists, designers and engineers, and the intense labor of hundreds of thousands of workers and builders, that is the valor and highest skill of soldiers, sergeants, warrant officers, officers and generals, the selflessness of space-rocket equipment testers' family members. All of you have created and maintained Russia's high space potential under difficult contemporary conditions through your difficult labor, heart and spirit.

Today, space systems have become one of the defining factors of scientific-technical progress in various spheres of activity and their broad practical utilization is making a significant contribution to strengthening our Homeland's defense capability and the development of the national economy, science and international cooperation.

While greeting and congratulating veterans, servicemen and civilian personnel of the Military-Space Forces and pilots-cosmonauts on Astronautics Day, from all my heart I wish you, your families and relatives good health, well-being and happiness.

I express my firm confidence that you will henceforth carry out assigned tasks with honor, increase your professional training, strengthen organization and discipline, and multiply Russia's space fame and defense might.

[Signed] P.S. Grachev  
General of the Army  
Russian Federation Minister of Defense

**Defense Minister Grachev Order on Air Defense Day**

93U'M0487B Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 10 Apr 93 p 1

[Russian Federation Minister of Defense General of the Army P.S. Grachev's Order No. 179, Moscow, 9 April 1993: "Russian Federation Minister of Defense Order 'On Celebration of National Air Defense Troops Day'"]

[Text] Comrade soldiers and sailors, sergeants and petty officers, army and navy warrant officers and officers!

Comrade veterans of the Air Defense Troops!

Comrade designers and defense industry workers!

I congratulate you on the holiday—National Air Defense Troops Day!

The air defense troops have a heroic combat past.

The history of Russia's Air Defense Troops—is a chronicle of military and labor feats that were completed for the honor of the Fatherland.

Antiaircraft gunners, aviators and communicators covered themselves with undying glory in the years of the Great Patriotic War—1941-1945.

Today the Air Defense Troops are troops of constant combat readiness, whose role and importance is constantly increasing.

Under the difficult conditions of the reformation of our society, Air Defense Troops personnel are carrying out in a worthy manner their military duty to ensure the security and reliable defense of the peaceful skies of the Fatherland.

Air Defense Troops soldiers are persistently carrying out the tasks of increasing combat readiness, improving their professional skill, successfully mastering modern weaponry and equipment, making a significant contribution toward strengthening the combat capability of the Russian Federation Armed Forces and are participating in the resolution of the country's important national economic tasks.

I wish Russian Federation Armed Forces personnel, Great Patriotic War veterans and defense industry workers good health and success in service and labor for the benefit of our Homeland.

In honor of National Air Defense Troops Day,

*I order.*

the conduct of a holiday fireworks display in the capital of our Homeland, the city of heroes Moscow, the cities of heroes of St. Petersburg, Volgograd, Novorossiysk, Tula, Smolensk and Murmansk on 11 April 1993 at 2200 hours local time.

May our great Homeland thrive!

May the heroic Russian people and its glorious Armed Forces thrive!

[Signed] P.S. Grachev  
General of the Army  
Russian Federation Minister of Defense

**Space Forces Chief on Funding, Baykonur**

934K09754 Moscow ARGUMENTY I FAKTY  
in Russian No 16, Apr 93 p 5

[Interview with V. Ivanov, Military Space Force commander, by D. Makarov; place and date not given: "Space and the UFO"]

[Text]

[Makarov] All our lives we have been accustomed to taking pride in our achievements in space. It has been instilled in us that we are the best in the world. Now we have lost almost all our illusions from the Soviet period. Well, is at least this illusion really true?

[Ivanov] In general I have never said that we were the best in the world. We simply did our work, but the fact that in terms of a number of systems we are indeed ahead of the Americans has always been apparent both to them and to us.

[Makarov] How did the collapse of the USSR affect the Military Space Forces?

[Ivanov] In the past our units were distributed through what are now five states: Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, and Belarus. Space forces subdivisions are now located only in Russia and Kazakhstan. We used to have an arsenal in Belarus but we turned it over to the Belarusians and left there. In Uzbekistan we had a high mountain command-measurement complex.

At first the Uzbek government stated that it had no claims to this arsenal, that it would remain in the Military Space Forces of Russia, but then it decided differently. Now almost all the Russian officers have left there. At the present time, however, we are developing a document concerning the creation of a Russian-Uzbek Scientific Space Center, and the Ministry of Defense of Russia, if we can reach an agreement, will cooperate with this center on a contractual basis.

[Makarov] What about Ukraine?

[Ivanov] Three of our command-measurement complexes—Yevpatoriya, Simferopol, and Dunayevtsky—

have been transferred to the jurisdiction of Ukraine. I suggested that Russian and Ukrainian space agencies look for approaches to joint use of the equipment of these control points as we have agreed to do with Uzbekistan, but negotiations have been difficult so far.

[Makarov] Could Ukraine somehow independently use all of our antennas, control centers, etc.?

[Ivanov] No. These complexes cannot operate independently, without the infrastructure created over decades, without the technical base of the manufacturing enterprises, without specialists, who, incidentally, are trained by our Military Space Institute in St. Petersburg.

[Makarov] I know that the greatest problem for you is Baykonur. Hundreds of billions have been "poured" into there and now it has ended up outside Russia.

[Ivanov] In order for the space vehicle launching site to function normally, four interstate agreements have been concluded. The construction unit has now been transferred to the jurisdiction of Kazakhstan. The rest are included in the Military Space Forces of Russia. The problem is staffing them. Units at the test site are only 57.9 percent staffed with enlisted men and noncommissioned officers.

Recently President B. Yeltsin sent a letter to President of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev with a proposal to meet in May 1993 to discuss questions of the vital activity of Baykonur.

[Makarov] Can you reveal the budget of the Military Space Forces?

[Ivanov] We do not have a new budget yet, it still has to be approved by the Supreme Soviet. I can say only that, for example, it will take about 40 billion rubles just to maintain Baykonur in 1993. In terms of expenses the space forces occupy third place in the Ministry of Defense after the Navy and Air Force. After us come the missile forces and the Antiaircraft Defense.

[Makarov] Who if not you should one ask about UFO's. Are there any, finally, or not?

[Ivanov] I shall begin with an example. When I was the chief of a space vehicle launching site, a general came to me and introduced himself: the chief of an institute created especially to study these phenomena. We sat down and talked. It turned out that all his data on flights of unidentified objects in the North completely coincided in time with the launches conducted in Plesetsk. The fact is that the North has one peculiarity. It is that the atmosphere there has unique properties. Launches in Plesetsk can be seen even in Novaya Zemlya.

There was a case about five years ago when three objects passed somewhat to the side of Baykonur at a high altitude. They were clearly visible on the radar screen. We still do not know what they were, but it is certain that they were not airplanes.

Like everyone else, I am interested in this problem. It is simply that I cannot deny the possibility of the existence of UFO's as many people do.

[Makarov] What can space do for the man on the street?

[Ivanov] It not only can but already is giving us a great deal. Space equipment for communications, navigation, observation, weather support, and scientific purposes makes it possible with great effectiveness to catch fish, search for minerals, draw geographical maps, warn of danger and rescue people who have suffered from disasters, and manufacture new medical preparations and metal alloys. Even now all a geologist or even a plain tourist has to do is take a small and, incidentally, inexpensive instrument in order, with the help of the GLONASS space navigation system, to know his location at any time. Incidentally, when the Americans conducted the Desert Storm operation, the troop commander said then that the division commanders were the first to assess the advantages of space communications and navigation. They were put out in the desert and told to find the coordinates of the meeting place, and with the help of portable navigation devices they arrived at the precise place at the appointed time.

But the main thing space can help with is bringing people together. When we experience its limitlessness, coldness, and emptiness, the need to join forces to study and inhabit it inevitably arises of its own accord.

## CIS: NAVAL FORCES

### Norwegians Allege Northern Fleet Nuclear Submarine Mishaps

93WN0350A Moscow *IZVESTIYA* in Russian 1 Apr 93 p 6

[Article by Marat Zubko: "Unknown Accident at Northern Fleet Radioactive Waste Storage Facility"]

[Text] Oslo—In the area where the largest nuclear submarines (Typhoon class) in the world are based, on the Kola Peninsula, 50 kilometers from the Norwegian border, a serious radioactive materials leak occurred in 1989—this news, which has only now become known, has alarmed Norway's government and public.

Most of all, because neither the government of the former USSR or of present-day Russia informed the Norwegian side of this accident, although agreements exist between neighboring countries on an immediate exchange of information in the event of such incidents.

The details of the radioactive emission are laid out in a report by Bellona, a Norwegian environmental organization, that somehow gained access to the archives of the Northern Fleet. Based on this report, *AFIENPOSTEN*, Norway's leading newspaper, has come out with a sensational article. It also ran a chart showing the locations

of Russian naval installations on the Kola Peninsula, including nuclear submarine bases and nuclear waste storage facilities.

And so, the authors maintain that in the 70s a storage facility was constructed on the shores of Andreyev Bay, at which in time close to three thousand used submarine nuclear reactor tvela (cores) were placed for cooling in concrete containers with water.

In 1986, the first incident occurred there: the steel wires that suspended the cores in the water rusted through to the point that they could no longer support the weight. The cores fell to the bottom, and some of them cracked. According to the report, there was no attempt to correct that accident. And in 1989, the concrete containers, due to problems with the cooling systems for the cores, began leaking highly radioactive water that ended up in the Liza Fjord and Motovskiy Zaliv.

Bellona's experts write that in order to carry out the repairs, volunteers were invited, who were promised the title of Hero of the Soviet Union. They eliminated the leak, but what happened to the workers and to the waters of the fjords and bays of the Andreyev Bay region is still unknown.

Ule Kharbitts, director of the Norwegian Administration for Protection from Radiation, commented on this serious accident in the pages of *AFTENPOSTEN*:

—A very unpleasant story. This is new proof of the Soviet Union's casual attitude towards the problem of nuclear wastes. The USSR has violated agreements to warn its neighbors in the event of any sort of incident related to radiation leaks. This entire matter should be made public and discussed at a meeting of the Norwegian-Russian Commission on Problems of Environmental Protection...

The director gave deserved credit to the environmental organization Bellona, which was able to obtain news of the accident, and even photographs of the cores lying in a heap on the bottom of the containers at the Andreyev Bay dump.

Quoting from the Bellona report, the newspaper *AFTENPOSTEN* further announces that from 1989 to 1993, ten additional accidents of various types occurred on nuclear submarines and at Northern Fleet shore bases, some of which are still unknown in the West, where the Komsomolets submarine catastrophe has been the main subject of active discussion after its sinking in 1989 not far from the Norwegian island of Medvezhiy. The article talks specifically about the following:

- In July, 1989, an emergency situation arose on a nuclear submarine located 100 kilometers offshore—cracks appeared in the casing for the reactor's cooling system.
- In December, 1990, there were two incidents of fires on board another nuclear submarine moored at the pier in Severodvinsk.

- In May, 1992, sailors extinguished a fire on board a submarine on a patrol cruise in the Berents Sea.
- Even in 1993, that is, quite recently, two incidents of fires were established on Northern Fleet submarines.

However, the authors of the report warn that accidents occurring on nuclear submarines are not publicized at all. The entire matter has to do with the degree to which the population and government are informed. In western countries, efforts are made to compile a detailed list of everything that happens on submarines belonging to all the nuclear powers.

Greenpeace, the international environmental organization, suggests that, based on its research, over the entire post-war period approximately 200 accidents occurred throughout the world on submarines from various countries, and according to data from the U.S. Center for Naval Security, in the Atlantic alone, there were 74 fires on nuclear submarines between the years of 1963 and 1987.

Now, when the "cold war" has disappeared into the waters of the Lethe, the West expects more openness from Russia. There, people assume that both Russian society, itself, and the local authorities, specifically in Murmansk Oblast, and the press have an interest in this. They expect the kind of openness that would preclude any silence about accidents like those that occurred in 1989 at the Northern Fleet's radioactive waste storage facility on the shores of Andreyev Bay.

It is true that a certain amount of skepticism is being experienced in Norway in connection with this matter. T. Beritzen, minister of environmental issues, announced a few days ago, the *BYULLETEN NORVEZHESKIH NOVESTY* [Norwegian News Bulletin] informs us, that "political instability in Russia is delaying the implementation of further efforts to strengthen the system of nuclear security."

## CIS: REAR SERVICES, SUPPORT ISSUES

### Training Personnel for the Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces in Conditions of Creating the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

93UM0439A Moscow VOYENNYY VESTNIK in Russian No 12, Dec 92 (signed to press 20 Nov 92)  
pp 2-6

[Article by Col-Gen N. Dimidyuk, commander of the Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces: "Training Personnel for the Missile Troops and Artillery of the Ground Forces in Conditions of Creating the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (Thoughts and Plans of Reform)"]

[Text] In examining the question of the present and future of domestic artillery, the 610th anniversary of

which is celebrated this year, we pay special attention to the training of personnel, bearing in mind that ultimately the fate and role of a combat arm depend on what kind of specialists control modern weapons, what kind of professional and moral-psychological training they have, and how they can orient themselves and make decisions for effective engagement of the enemy in difficult situations of an operation (battle).

The earlier existing personnel training system called for producing each year a large number of graduates of academies, schools, warrant officer schools, and district training centers. The Military Artillery Academy, two missile schools, six artillery schools, and several dozen district training centers worked at this, entirely satisfying the needs of missile and artillery units and subunits, staffs, military educational institutions, and scientific research institutions of the Ground Forces and other branches and combat arms of the armed forces for the corresponding specialists.

Why break up a system that took dozens of years to establish? Still, in pondering the future of the Russian Armed Forces, one comes to the conclusion that with the existing personnel training system it will be impossible to create a modern army equipped with highly effective weapons. Thus, today life itself poses before us a problem, the solution of which must not be postponed. You see, we are laying the foundation for training officers of the 21st century.

The Missile Troops and Artillery have at their disposal a large and diverse arsenal of various weapons and military equipment, which are used to accomplish both the basic missions of effective engagement and issues of command and control, reconnaissance, communications, and topogeodetic, meteorological, special, and comprehensive material and technical support of combat operations.

We have servicemen from about 100 specialties serving in our combat arm. Their training requires significant material expenditures, appropriate equipment, and good training facilities. It is virtually impossible to name a sector of science and technology that does not have something to do with the activities of misslemen and artillerymen. Mathematics and physics, theoretical mechanics, strength of materials, computer technology, cybernetics, astronomy, and ballistics—this is a far from complete list of what today's artilleryman and missleman must know.

We carefully studied the officer and lower-rank specialist training system in various countries (Germany, England, United States) and became firmly convinced that we must not copy it. First of all, it is because their quality of instruction in school is considerably higher. Second, the system relies on age-old traditions. Third, the principles of the approach to manpower acquisition and the procedure for performance of service are fundamentally different. Hence we concluded that we need a new system that corresponds to the level of development of our

young people and national traditions, as well as to the planned future service in the armed forces.

Therefore, in order to have trained personnel in the combat arm and be confident of its development, we need to accomplish a triune task:

- train lower-echelon commanders (noncommissioned officers);
- train warrant officers;
- train (refresher training) officer personnel.

In our view, the basis for accomplishing these tasks will be:

- improving vocational orientation work with young people and the quality of selection and manpower acquisition of both training units and military educational institutions;
- changing to a system of continuous military education;
- a successive transition to training officers in the command and engineering specialty, increasing the term of instruction at the school to five years;
- improving the training process through massive introduction of a modern simulator base, computer technology, individualizing instruction, and practical orientation in training the specialist;
- integrating military education with science and troop training

#### **I. Training Noncommissioned Officers [NCO's] (see diagram)**

It is planned to train specialists for missile systems and multiple rocket launchers at a centrally subordinate training center at a range facility where the readiness of the Missile Troops is checked.

Specialists for district, army, and corps artillery systems are to be trained at centrally subordinate training centers close to gunnery ranges.

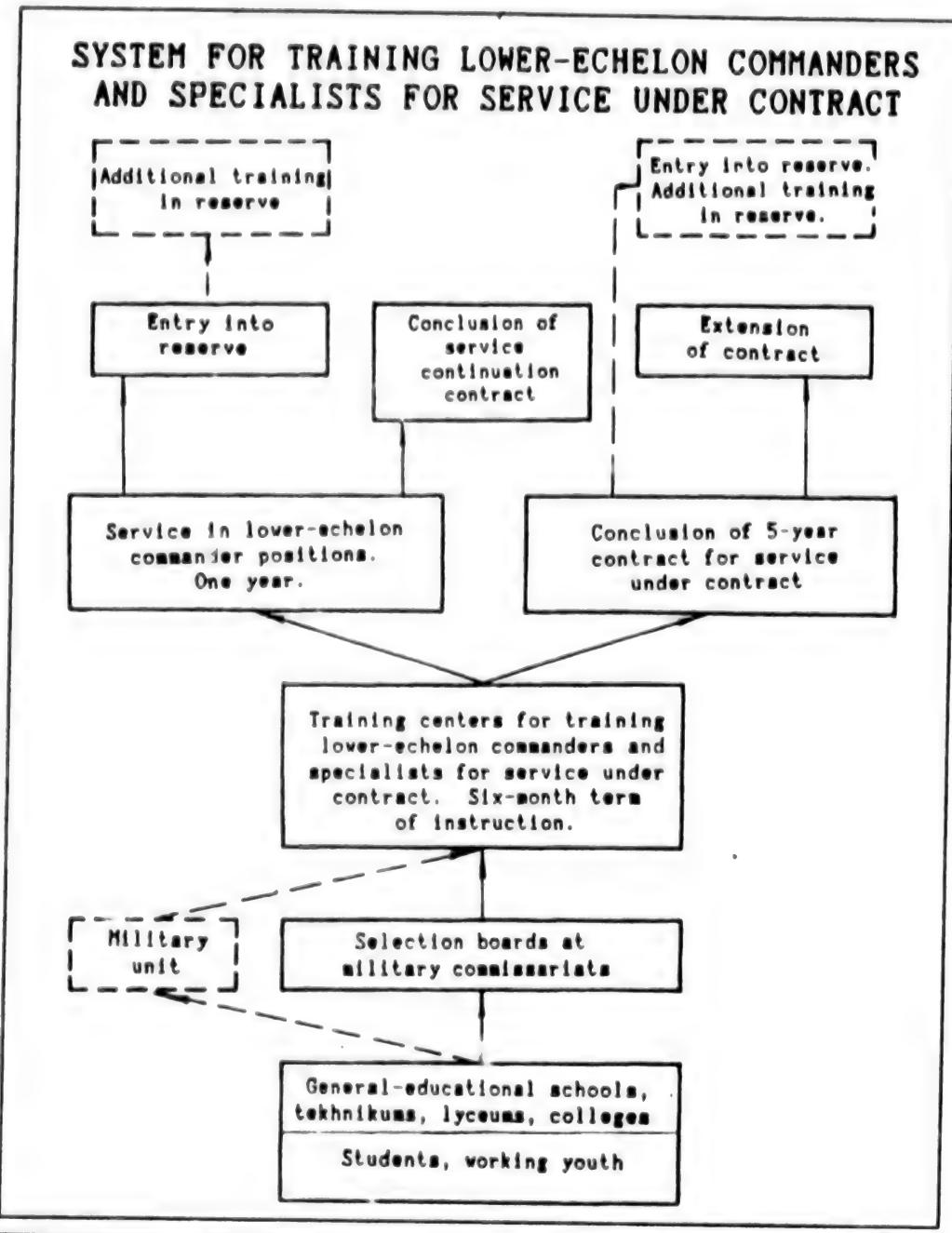
Specialists for battalion and regimental artillery are to be trained at district training centers.

In our view, it is mandatory that we change the programs of training. They should consist of three parts: theoretical training, practical training, and a mandatory tour of duty in a line unit as a part of a crew, including during tactical exercises with live launches and artillery firing. The training period is up to six months.

The training centers should not have fixed manning levels of temporary personnel, but will fulfill the orders of the troops according to the requirement for the current year. In addition, with the transition to service under contract, they must be ready to provide training of specialists for the combat arm according to their organization and establishment, training facilities, and barracks resources.

It is not ruled out that candidates for noncommissioned officer training are selected at the unit and sent to the

### SYSTEM FOR TRAINING LOWER-ECHELON COMMANDERS AND SPECIALISTS FOR SERVICE UNDER CONTRACT



training center after two to three weeks of instruction in accordance with a special (primary) program.

Upon completion of the training, examinations are given for admission and performance of duties according to position assignment, a military rank is awarded taking into account the points accumulated (rating), and a document is issued authorizing the person to work on corresponding models of armament and to command a squad.

#### 2. Training Warrant Officers

Many positions are manned by warrant officers in the Missile Troops and Artillery. Therefore, we pay a great deal of attention to their training and believe that the existing system in warrant officer schools has become obsolete and does not meet modern requirements. Up to now, a warrant officer has been considered a broad specialist who can be used in various positions, regardless of the level of training and specialty.

Unfortunately, our personnel policy associated with "patching up position holes" in order thus to increase the strength level contributed to this. This reduced the prestige of the warrant officer rank to a considerable extent.

That is precisely why we must reform the training system and raise prestige of the rank on this basis. We believe that we must train warrant officers seriously, responsibly, and with quality, since they have a considerable influence on satisfying the increasing needs for midlevel professional personnel. A warrant officer, as we see him in the future, is a specialist who must independently perform all operations for the position on modern armament and combat equipment, conduct servicing and maintenance and inspections, correct malfunctions, prepare armament for combat employment, and constantly maintain it in a state of combat readiness. In addition, he must possess commander qualities in full measure and be able to instruct and educate personnel on a high methods level. Certainly, everyone understands that the warrant officer school cannot handle training such specialists.

Only a military school can accomplish such tasks for midlevel training. Preliminary calculations have shown that schools need faculties (or training batteries) for training warrant officers with a period of instruction of at least two years, with signing of a contract for eight to 10 years of service, mandatory issuance of a diploma upon completion of training, and with a tour of duty in a line unit or plant experience (depending on the specialty). The schools have the appropriate base and skilled instructors to do this. Military school officer candidates who cannot handle the school program could, if they desire, transfer to a training battery and graduate as warrant officers.

Incidentally, many specialists needed so much by the army, unfortunately, are not being trained at all for the time being. For example, for working on computers, at command posts, and on advanced models of armament being developed.

It appears that for our combat arm we need to have four training batteries for training warrant officers: two at the Saratov Higher Military Command and Engineering School, where they train specialists for the Missile Troops and rocket artillery, and two at the Yekaterinburg Higher Artillery Command School.

### **3. Training and Advanced Training Officers**

Reality, the socioeconomic and political processes taking place in society and the armed forces, and also today's measures associated with radical reforms both in the Army as a whole and in the Missile Troops and Artillery pose completely new tasks for training officer personnel. In this connection, we have developed a structural diagram for their continuous military education for the combat arm.

At its basis is a phased increase of knowledge (general educational and military), advanced training for officers, and preparing them for advancement to a higher position for duty both on the tactical and operational level, and also for duty at headquarters, institutions, and as instructors.

What new are we contributing to this system? Above all, we are expanding the network of Suvorov and cadet schools, creating special combat arm schools, and extensive work in schools, lyceums, and colleges to select trained young people to enroll in higher military schools. We attach very great importance to premilitary educational institution training, since the foundation of knowledge is established there. Many years of experience and analysis of work with applicants to schools of the Missile Troops and Artillery show that competition is declining year in and year out, and the passing score is decreasing. The level of knowledge of officer candidates in mathematics, physics, chemistry, and other disciplines is not up to the demands being made of them.

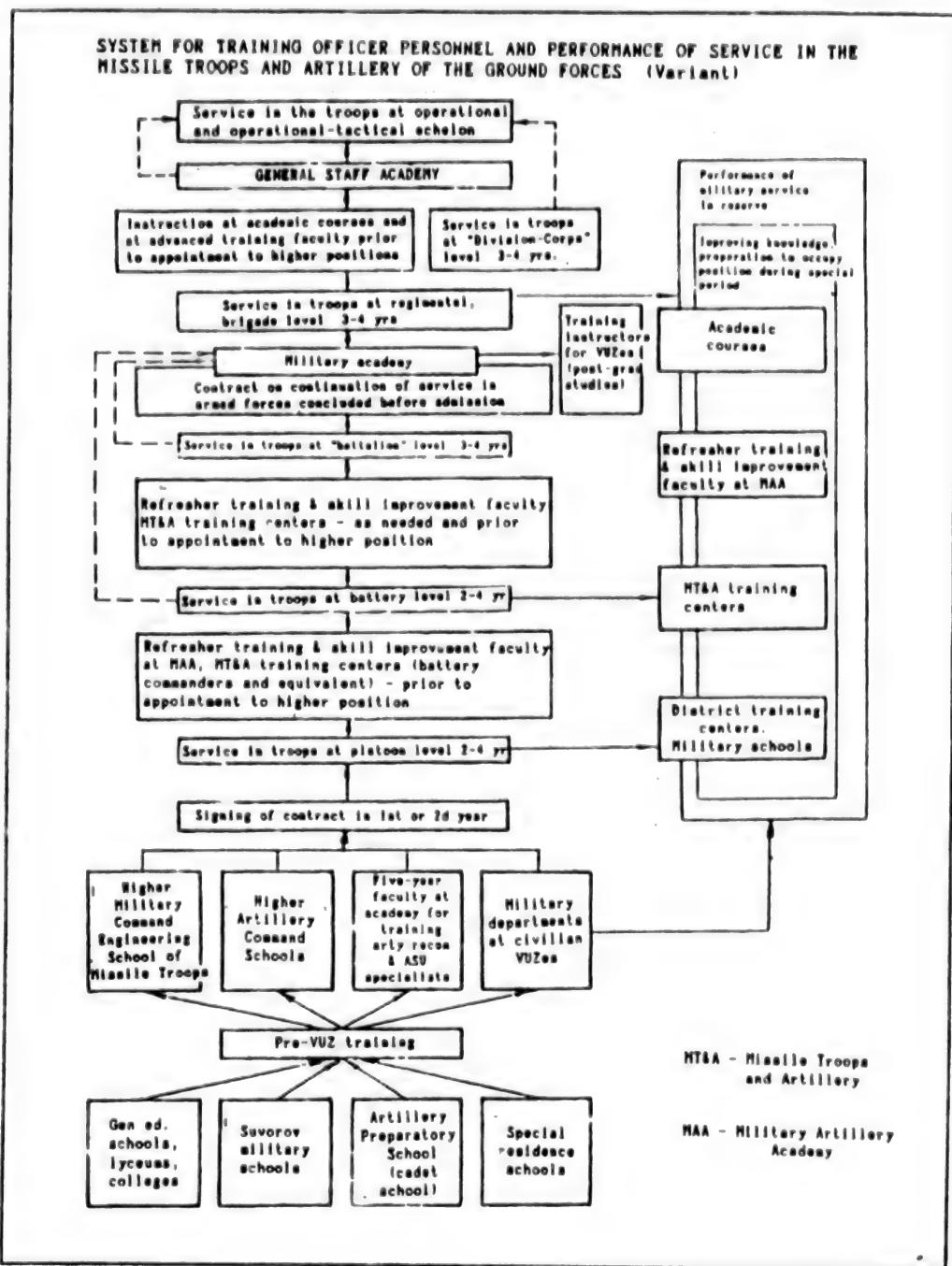
The program of schools of the Missile Troops and Artillery, of course, is difficult (on the level of a higher technical educational institution). Due to low general educational training, up to 60 to 65 percent of the officer candidates perform only at the satisfactory level, and some unable to withstand the load, leave the schools, particularly in the first and second years.

Therefore, setting up a preparatory school under the Military Artillery Academy in the capacity of a Suvorov school is a necessary reality of today. Incidentally, the combat arm had such schools until 1955. Moreover, this will not cause tension with billeting, since we plan to create the school on the base of the St. Petersburg Higher Artillery Command School that is being disbanded. What will this give us?

First, it will give us a high level of training for general education disciplines. Second, it will instill love for the combat arm and one's future profession. Finally, it will provide guaranteed staffing (30 to 40 percent) of the higher educational institutions of the combat arm.

We plan to have three schools in the combat arm: one missile school—at Saratov, and two artillery schools—at Kolomna and Yekaterinburg, with a five-year period of instruction and mandatory receipt of an all-union diploma. In addition, the Artillery Academy at St. Petersburg is the oldest artillery higher educational institution, the former Mikhaylov Academy, with wonderful traditions and excellent training facilities. In reforming the education system, we have already created at the academy a command and engineering faculty with a five-year period of instruction, where officers are trained on the prospects of development of armament, reconnaissance equipment, and automated control systems.

In the future, we will open a faculty of advanced training and professional improvement, which will become the basis for practical instruction of officers.



when advancing to higher positions (battery commander, battalion commander, deputy regimental commander, deputy regimental artillery commander). Academic courses are the basis for training officers and staffs of corps, armies, and the central apparatus, i.e., the operational echelon. Thus, the Military Artillery Academy will become a scientific training center where virtually the entire system for training specialists for the Missile Troops and

Artillery will be concentrated, from the pupil (the preparatory artillery school) to the operational-echelon officer.

The entire system of reforming military education does not envision an increase in numerical strength or additional expenditures. On the contrary, we are cutting two schools and eliminating many management structures.

At the same time, we see our main task to be to shape in an officer high mentality, overall culture, development of high professionalism, and devotion to the fatherland and the combat arm. The history of the Russian state indicates that Russia's officer corps at all times has served as models of courage, heroism, and selfless service to the fatherland. At the same time, it has glorified itself not only by military feats. The whole host of outstanding figures in literature, art, science, and politics who graduated from higher military educational institutions and came from the officer corps glorified Russia with their labor. Therefore, being concerned about the development of the professional artilleryman and missileman, we will continue comprehensive development of the personality.

I have tried to disclose only the basic directions and trends in improving the system of training military personnel and am willing to listen to other opinions and suggestions.

**By consent of the author, this material was not edited.**

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#### Stationary Hydroacoustic Antenna Described

93UM05094 Moscow TEKHNIKA I VOORUZHENIYE  
in Russian Feb 93 p 42

[Article by Yu. Druzhinin and A. Barashkov: "Resources for Protecting Marine Economic Zones"]

[Text] A coastal stationary hydroacoustic station designed by specialists of the Morfizpribor Central Scientific Research Institute and the Lazurit Central Design Office provides for covert, continuous, all-weather observation of noises at sea, for the detection and tracking of the movements of vessels within the 200-mile zone, and for their classification. It consists of a hydroacoustic antenna and a shore station equipped

with data processing and display apparatus. The antenna and station are connected together by a cable.

The antenna is of unique design, and it has no analogues in the world in terms of its effectiveness. It is towed to its installation site, weighted with water and reconfigured into its undersea working position, in which it is held by means of two anchors. For conveyance over shallows and when drydock repairs are required, it is shifted to horizontal position by balancing its tanks. The antenna is raised by purging the ballast tanks with compressed air from a support vessel transmitting a coded acoustic signal. This causes closure of the circuit of a special electrical battery, the performance of which is maintained throughout the entire time of the antenna's operation, and transmission of current that initiates demolition of the antenna's anchor lines by an explosive charge built into their design.

Joined together by a local computer network, hydroacoustic stations proposed by specialists of the Institute of Applied Physics of the Russian Academy of Sciences and the Lazurit Central Design Office may also be used to illuminate the situation within a zone. Included in their composition is a multielement flexible cable antenna—a "thread" held in horizontal position by means of buoys and anchors. The antenna is low in weight, and simple in design and operation.

The antenna possesses the following characteristics:

Displacement, tonnes	800
Sea depth at deployment location, m	up to 350
Draft in vertical position, m	15.4
Draft in horizontal position, m	3
Positive buoyancy in working position, m <sup>3</sup>	30
Continuous service life until repairs, years	10

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## INTERREGIONAL MILITARY ISSUES

### Delegation Head on Military Accords With Kyrgyzstan

*PM1604101393 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA  
in Russian 14 Apr 93 p 3*

[Interview with Colonel General Stanislav Petrov, chief of the Radiation, Chemical, and Biological Defense Troops of the Russian Ministry of Defense, by Colonel Vladimir Paramonov; place, date not given: "Russia-Kyrgyzstan: Foundation of Military Cooperation Laid"—first two paragraphs are introduction]

[Text] During the past week in Bishkek, talks have taken place between a delegation from the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense and the leadership of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan State Committee for Defense Affairs. The talks ended with the initialing of a number of documents.

The head of the Russian military delegation, Colonel General Stanislav Petrov, chief of Radiation, Chemical, and Biological Defense Troops of the Russian Ministry of Defense gives an account of the results of the talks.

[Paramonov] Stanislav Veniaminovich, what documents have been signed?

[Petrov] A treaty between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on cooperation in the military sphere, and an agreement between the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan on the procedure for using Russian military installations on Kyrgyzstan territory and the status of servicemen from the Russian Armed Forces in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan. An agreement between the Russian Federation Ministry of Defense and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan State Committee for Defense Affairs on training officer cadres at military training institutions was also signed.

These documents meet the interests of both states and foster the improvement of relations of good-neighboringness and mutual assistance, strengthened stability, and collective security in the region, as well as increased social protection for servicemen and members of their families.

[Paramonov] Please say something about the areas of military cooperation involved.

[Petrov] The cooperation treaty envisages retaining the ties that have been formed with regard to supplying troops with weapons and military hardware, operational documentation, spare parts, components, and other materiel. The issue of training military cadres in the necessary specialties has been examined. Incidentally, the flight personnel training center will remain in Bishkek.

We are retaining as before ties relating to the use of airspace, fulfillment of air defense tasks, and the resolution of other issues in the collective security sphere.

[Paramonov] What problems linked with the social protection of servicemen and members of their families have been reflected in the initialed documents?

[Petrov] Under the treaty on cooperation in the military sphere, the two sides undertake to provide social and legal guarantees for servicemen and members of their families, and also for persons discharged from military service, including instances where they have moved from the territory of one state to that of another. The sides will facilitate the exchange of living space, its realization (sale) in accordance with legislation operating on the territories of the states, and in cases where it is impossible to realize (sell) living space, they will ensure payment to servicemen of an amount due to them in compensation. They are to entitle servicemen and members of their families, persons discharged from military service, and persons who have left for a permanent place of residence outside one of the states to take with them personal property without levying tariffs, taxes, levies, and other charges.

[Paramonov] One last question. What impressions did you have of your meetings in Kyrgyzstan with officers and warrant officers?

[Petrov] I will dwell briefly on my meetings with Russian-speaking officers and warrant officers whom fate has cast into the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Armed Forces. This is tough psychologically—they have now been torn away from their historical motherland. It is also tough in a material sense—the pay and allowances of officers and warrant officers in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Armed Forces is just under half that of corresponding job categories of servicemen in the Russian Army. But nonetheless at every meeting, in addition to the personal problems that were worrying them, they unfailingly raised problems relating to the combat readiness of units and combined units, as well as problems of collective security. The attitude to the service shown by these people does them honor as military professionals.

I think Russian citizens should have the opportunity to perform military service in the armies of CIS states. But this needs to be done on a contract basis that provides servicemen with definite guarantees.

## BELARUS

### Law of Belarus on Armed Forces, Status, Obligations of Servicemen, Border Security of Republic

**Law on Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus**  
*93UM0401A Minsk VO SLAVU RODINY in Russian  
1 Dec 92 p 1*

[Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree and Law of the Republic of Belarus, signed by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman S. Shushkevich, 3 November

1992, Minsk: "Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus'"]

[Text]

**Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree "On Enactment of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus'"**

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To enact the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus" from the day of its promulgation.
2. To charge the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers to submit, within a three-month period, proposals to the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet to bring Republic of Belarus laws into line with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus".

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
3 November 1992  
Minsk

**Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus"**

The Republic of Belarus as an independent state and subject of international law, on the basis of the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Declaration "On the State Sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus" and the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Republic of Belarus, has a Republic of Belarus Armed Forces.

**Article 1.** The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces are intended for the armed defense of the Republic of Belarus, guarding its State Border, sovereignty and territorial integrity in accordance with the Constitution (Fundamental Law) of the Republic of Belarus and legislation that is in force.

The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces continuously cooperate with the border troops, Ministry of Internal Affairs internal troops, and with the Republic of Belarus Committee for State Security troops.

Calling in military units to perform tasks that are not associated with the defense of the state is prohibited with the exception of cases of fighting fires or eliminating the consequences of natural and other disasters.

**Article 2.** The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces are structured on the principles of a cadre army and are manned on the basis of a combination of universal military service obligation and voluntary entry into military service on contract, centralization of leadership and unity of command [one-man command] on a legal basis, constant combat and mobilization readiness, social justice and legal protection of servicemen and their family members, equality of all servicemen before the law, and unity with the people.

**Article 3.** The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces consist of ground forces, air forces and air defense forces, special troops, military educational institutions, and institutions, organizations and enterprises of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

Organizationally, the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces consist of armies, divisions, units and subunits.

The structure of the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces, their strength, weaponry, economic, financial, material, technical, social and other types of support, and the procedures for performance of military service by citizens are defined and approved by the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet in accordance with the authority that is defined by the Republic of Belarus Law on Defense.

**Article 4.** The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet and the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers exercise overall leadership of the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces (the right to examine and decide all issues that affect the national security and defense of the Republic of Belarus) within their authority as defined by the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Defense

**Article 5.** The Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense, which bears total responsibility for combat and mobilization readiness, for training, and for the carrying out missions during wartime, material-technical support, the development of the organizational structure, arms and military equipment, operational and combat training, military discipline, ensuring protection of secret information and opposing foreign intelligence services, and compliance with the law, exercises direct leadership of the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces.

The Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense bears personal responsibility for combat and mobilization readiness and for training troops and staffs to carry out assigned missions.

The functions and authority of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense for the leadership of the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces are defined by the Law on Defense, by this Law and by other Republic of Belarus legislative acts and by the Statute on the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

Local organs of military administration—oblast, city, and rayon military commissariats—are being created to organize the conduct of military-mobilization and registration-conscription work. The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers define the procedures for the organization and activities of local military administrative organs.

**Article 6.** The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces are manned with servicemen in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus on Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service and by Republic of Belarus legislation that is in force.

Citizens are accepted into the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces to carry out managerial, production, construction and other work under the terms of a labor contract in accordance with Republic of Belarus legislation.

**Article 7.** The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers determines the deployment and location of armies, divisions and units based upon a Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense proposal

**Article 8.** The Belarusian and Russian languages are utilized in the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces with a gradual transition to take place to the state language in accordance with the Law "On Languages in the Republic of Belarus".

The military-patriotic and moral-psychological education of servicemen is based on the universal values and national-historical traditions of the Belarusian people.

The activities of any parties, socio-political movements or other organizations that are pursuing political goals are prohibited in the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces.

**Article 9.** The Republic of Belarus Procurator General and the procurators who are subordinate to him are tasked with the supervision of the precise and uniform execution of the laws in the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces, ensuring legal protection of servicemen and their family members, law and order and investigation of cases of crimes.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman

#### **Law on the Status of Servicemen**

93UM0401B Minsk VO SLAVU RODINY in Russian  
3 Dec 92 pp 1,2

[Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree and Law of the Republic of Belarus, signed by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman S. Shushkevich, 13 November 1992, Minsk: "Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the Status of Servicemen'"]

[Text]

#### **Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree "On the Enactment of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the Status of Servicemen'"**

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To enact the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Status of Servicemen" from the day of its promulgation.
2. To charge the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers within a one-month period to:

define the conditions and time periods of the privatization by servicemen of the housing occupied by them in apartment buildings of the state and public housing fund, and also the conditions and time periods for

supplying housing to servicemen who have been released into the reserve or who have retired by 1 July 1992 while considering the specific nature of military service;

submit proposals on amendments and supplements to Republic of Belarus legislative acts that result from this Law to the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet;

make the required decisions on fulfilling the provisions of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Status of Servicemen"; and,

ensure that ministries and departments review and repeal the normative acts that contradict this Law

3. To establish that compulsory service military personnel, whose service extends for two years, are granted leave on an annual basis as prescribed by Article 12, Paragraph 3.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
13 November 1992  
Minsk

#### **Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Status of Servicemen"**

This law defines the fundamentals of state policy on the social protection of Republic of Belarus servicemen and establishes their basic rights, duties and responsibilities.

The Republic of Belarus guarantees servicemen and their family members the observance of the rights and freedoms that are defined by the Republic of Belarus Constitution, by this Law, and by Republic of Belarus laws, and ensures a proper standard of living for them while considering the priority and special nature of military service.

### **SECTION 1.**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Article 1. The Legal Position of Servicemen**

Servicemen are citizens of the Republic of Belarus who are performing military service in the Armed Forces, border, internal or other troops, or military formations, the list of which is approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers

Republic of Belarus servicemen are equal before the law, regardless of official position or military rank

Servicemen are guaranteed the rights and freedoms that are prescribed by law for Republic of Belarus citizens with the restrictions in their utilization that are caused by the specific features of military service.

##### **Article 2. The Status of Servicemen**

The status of servicemen establishes the system of their rights, freedoms, duties and responsibilities

It is acquired by Republic of Belarus citizens from the day of their assignment to (conscription, entry into) military service, and is lost from the day of their exclusion from the rolls of their military unit as a result of release from military service.

### **Article 3. Individuals To Whom the Status of Servicemen Extends**

The status of servicemen extends to:

officers, army and navy warrant officers, and servicemen who are performing service on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers and privates, cadets and students of military educational institutions, compulsory service sergeants, petty officers, soldiers and sailors who are performing compulsory service in the Armed Forces, internal or border troops, the Committee for State Security and Civil Defense, and other military formations created in accordance with legislation that is in force; and,

military reservists who have been called up for assemblies.

The status of servicemen is retained for servicemen who have been taken prisoner and also for those who have been interned in neutral countries. The military command authorities and the state organs that have been authorized to do this are obliged to take steps to protect the rights of these servicemen in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Belarus and the standards of international law.

The status of servicemen-citizens of the Republic of Belarus who are performing military service outside the borders of the Republic of Belarus is regulated by agreements with the appropriate states.

### **Article 4. Individuals to Whom the Social Guarantees Prescribed by the Status of Servicemen Extend**

The individual social guarantees prescribed by the status of servicemen extend to:

individuals who have been released into the reserve or who have retired;

servicemen's family members;

family members of individuals who have been released into the reserve or who have retired, including after the death of these individuals;

family members of servicemen who have died, were killed, are missing in action, or who have become disabled while performing the duties of military service, and also to the family members of servicemen who have died as a result of the consequences of military service after release into the reserve; and,

disabled persons of the Great Patriotic War and individuals who are comparable to them who permanently reside on the territory of the Republic of Belarus.

### **Article 5. Social and Legal Support of the Status of Servicemen**

The State guarantees social and legal protection to servicemen and takes steps to create proper conditions of service, standards of living, and also housing and everyday conditions for them.

The State guarantees the receipt of a share of state property in the process of privatization to servicemen, on a par with other citizens.

The organs of state power and administration, including law enforcement organs, military administrative organs, and also commanders and superiors of all levels are tasked to guarantee and protect the rights of servicemen.

## **SECTION 2.**

### **THE RIGHTS OF SERVICEMEN**

#### **Article 6. Ensuring Political Rights and Freedoms**

Servicemen enjoy the rights that are granted to citizens of the Republic of Belarus by the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus.

Servicemen are not bound by the decisions of political parties or mass social movements and cannot be involved with socio-political activity during duty time.

#### **Article 7. Freedom of Religion**

Servicemen have the right to profess any religion or to not profess any religion.

The exercise of religious beliefs is carried out during off-duty time.

The State does not bear any obligations to satisfy servicemen's requirements that result from their religious convictions.

The creation of religious associations at military units is prohibited.

#### **Article 8. Performance of Military Service**

1. The content and procedures for performing military service are defined by the Republic of Belarus Law "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service", and by military manuals and regulations. The time that a citizen is performing military service is calculated in the total and uninterrupted period of service and work service in a specialty in accordance with the law.

Participation in combat operations or performance of duties under conditions of heightened risk and professional hazard, and also the time of performance of military service in areas with unfavorable ecological and other special conditions of service, are calculated in the length of labor service under beneficial conditions as prescribed by law.

2. Servicemen have the right to be transferred in service to higher posts in accordance with the skills acquired and the results achieved in official activities, and to be awarded military rank appropriate to the approved category in the prescribed procedure. No one has the right to defer the award of the next rank to a serviceman, with the exception of cases that are defined by normative acts.

3. A change of a serviceman's duty location is conducted in the interests of service, while taking into account the state of his health and the health of his family members as defined by normative acts.

Servicemen have the right to transfer based upon the commander's approval for further performance of service in the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs and other military formations with the retention of rank and years of service for them.

During a transfer of Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs and other military formations workers to the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces, their military ranks are also retained for them.

Recertification is conducted during the transfer.

4. Calling in servicemen during their period of military service for work and the fulfillment of other duties that are not caused by military service is permitted as defined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

5. In individual cases, servicemen are authorized to be involved with scientific and pedagogical activities if they are carried out without negatively affecting the performance of their military duties.

Servicemen are prohibited from engaging in any types of entrepreneurial activity or making use of their official positions to render services in return for monetary award.

#### **Article 9. The Right To Be Released**

1. Servicemen have the right to be released from military service according to the procedure and on the bases prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Law "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service".

Servicemen, other than compulsory service military personnel, cannot be released from military service until they acquire the right to a pension for years of service, with the exception of cases when their service is being terminated as a result of the state of their health, not extending their contract, staff reductions, commitment of acts that discredit a serviceman's honor, conviction by a court for committing a crime, inability to adjust to military service, or based upon their own desires.

2. Upon release from military service, on the basis of age, years served, state of health, or staff reductions, servicemen (other than compulsory service military personnel) are paid severance pay in the amount of six months monetary salary, and those being released based upon other grounds (except for those being released for

discrediting military rank) are paid severance pay in the amount of two months monetary salary.

Upon release, compulsory service military personnel are paid severance pay in the amount of the minimum salary, and individuals among them who are orphaned children or who have been left without parental care are paid severance pay in the amount of five minimum salaries.

3. When servicemen do not concur with the grounds for their release from military service, they have the right to complain to the higher commander and also to file a law suit within three months after their exclusion from the rolls of the military unit.

In the event of the illegal release of servicemen from military service, any resulting material loss is subject to full compensation, taking into account the severance pay that was paid. They are restored to military service at their former post or at an equal post, and in that same administrative rayon or, with their concurrence, in another unit, and they are provided with all types of allowances. That period is included as part of their years of service and in the period of service requisite for the award of the next military rank.

Restoration of servicemen to military service, and compensation for the material loss caused to them, is carried out on the basis of the decision of a higher commander or a court.

#### **Article 10. Job Placement of Individuals Who Have Been Released From Military Service**

1. Job placement of individuals who have been released from military service, their professional training, retraining, and the development of their skills are carried out in accordance with the law.

The following additional rights are granted to individuals who have been released from military service:

retention, for three months after release from military service for citizens who worked before their conscription (entry) at state enterprises, institutions or organizations and who performed compulsory military service, and also for officers who were called up for military service for two years from the reserve, of the right to return to work at that same enterprise, institution or organization in a position equal to the one held prior to conscription for military service;

retention of an uninterrupted length of service for six months when calculating allowances for state social security;

granting material assistance to citizens who have been released after performing compulsory military service and accepted at their previous jobs, in the amount of no less than three minimum salary payments at the expense of the enterprise, institution or organization; and,

inclusion of the period of their compulsory service in their length of service, which gives them the right to monetary award for length of service, and also granting other benefits and privileges that are in effect at the work place as prescribed by law and collective contract.

2. The State Employment Service, together with the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense and other concerned ministries and departments, takes measures for the job placement and professional training of servicemen who have been released from military service and for their family members.

3. Commanders (superiors) of military units and institutions are obliged to send information in a timely manner on the possible residence location and the need for job placement of servicemen who have been released from the Armed Forces (except for compulsory service military personnel) to the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces cadre organs so that these issues can be resolved through the employment service.

#### **Article 11. The Monetary and Material Support of Servicemen**

1. Servicemen, depending on their position, military rank, skills, length and conditions of military service, and the quality and results of their official activities, and with consideration to the specific features of their military labor, are provided with a monetary allowance, food and equipment at government expense.

The amounts of the monetary allowance established with regard to the Single Wage Scale for National Economy Workers and Employees are also subject to indexing in accordance with the laws that are in force.

2. The amounts and procedures for the payment of monetary allowances to servicemen, and the standards and procedures for providing their food and equipment, are established by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers or by other state organs it has charged with that task.

#### **Article 12. Servicemen's Duty Time and Off-Duty Time and Leave**

1. The duration and content of service time for servicemen are determined by the routine for the military unit and by the duty time routine. The total duration of weekly work time is established in accordance with the Republic of Belarus Law on Labor.

A six-day work week with one day off is established for compulsory service military personnel, cadets and students of military educational institutions and training centers (units).

A five-day work week with two days off is established for officers, army and navy warrant officers, and servicemen who are performing service on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers or privates.

A rest period of the same duration on different days of the week is granted to servicemen who have been tasked to perform military service on days off and on holidays.

Exercises, live firings, and other measures prescribed by regulations are conducted on any days of the week without restriction to total duration of duty time.

2. Annual (basic) leave is granted to servicemen, other than compulsory service military personnel, and primary leave and leave as a result of graduation from military educational institutions are granted to cadets and students of military educational institutions.

The duration of annual leave for officers, army and navy warrant officers, and servicemen who are performing military service on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers or privates is determined depending on the total number of years, the specific features and conditions of military service, without taking into account the time needed for round trip travel to the leave location, and is established by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Additional leave is annually granted for the performance of duties under conditions of professional hazard and for the special nature of service in accordance with the laws that are in force. The duration of such leave is determined by the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense in coordination with the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

3. A leave period of 20 days for soldiers and sailors, and 25 days for sergeants and petty officers, without counting the time needed for round trip travel to the leave location, is granted to compulsory service military personnel for the entire period of their military service.

As an incentive, the leave period for compulsory service military personnel can be increased by as much as five days. Furthermore, they are granted additional leave in accordance with legislation that is in force for the performance of duties under conditions of professional hazard or for the special nature of service.

The duration of leave is reduced by the number of days an arrested serviceman spends in confinement, but in all cases leave periods cannot be less than 10 days for soldiers and sailors and 13 days for sergeants and petty officers. If the punishment in the form of arrest with confinement is rescinded, the duration of leave is not reduced.

Servicemen are granted leave for illness and for family circumstances.

4. Working wives (husbands) of servicemen are granted annual leave, if they desire, to coincide with the leave periods of their husbands (wives), and can be granted additional leave without pay while taking into account the duration of the husband's (wife's) leave.

**Article 13. Protection of Life and Health, and Providing for Medical and Everyday Needs**

1. Military command authorities ensure measures to protect the health of servicemen and to create the necessary sanitary-hygienic conditions for them, taking into account the specific nature of the duties being performed and the specific features of the ecological situation.

Commanders (superiors) do not have the right to issue orders, the fulfillment of which would create a threat to the lives and health of their subordinates, except in cases of extreme need.

2. Servicemen have the right to free medical care, including medications and prostheses (with the exception of precious metals) at military medical subunits, units and institutions (henceforth—military medical institutions).

Medical care is rendered to servicemen at civilian public health institutions when there are no military medical institutions at their duty or residence locations and also in urgent situations, regardless of their subordination, with subsequent payment of the expenditures for treatment at the expense of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

3. Medical and sanatorium-resort care of servicemen and their family members (wives, children up to 18 years old) is carried out as determined by law.

When it is not possible for a serviceman's family members to receive medical treatment at civilian public health institutions, they are provided with all types of medical assistance at appropriate military medical institutions on an equal basis with servicemen.

4. Senior and high-ranking officers who have been released from military service due to age, state of health, or staff reductions, and servicemen who have been released due to illness and who have 20 years or more of service (including under beneficial calculation) and their family members (wives and children up to 18 years of age) have the right to free medical and sanatorium-resort care, including prostheses (excluding the use of precious metals), and to be provided with medications at military-medical institutions and at civilian public health institutions, regardless of their subordination, with subsequent compensation of the expenditures for treatment at the expense of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

The right to medical care that has been provided for in this paragraph is also granted to those servicemen who have been released from military service who have become disabled as a result of wounds, contusions, or serious injuries suffered during the defense of the state, while performing their international duty or other obligations of military service, or illnesses associated with their stay in the service, regardless of years of service.

Nonworking pensioners from among Great Patriotic War and Armed Forces disabled persons who have not utilized the right to sanatorium-resort treatment, at their desire, are paid monetary compensation once a year in the amount of their monthly pension instead of receiving a pass to a sanatorium.

5. Passes are granted to servicemen, invalid servicemen, and officers who have been released from military service and sent to a sanatorium for continued treatment after discharge from a hospital, at the expense of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

6. Servicemen who have fought in a war have a priority right to medical care and sanatorium-resort treatment.

7. The daily needs of servicemen are provided for enterprises for military commerce and everyday services.

**Article 14. The Right To Housing**

1. The State guarantees to servicemen the creation of conditions for free selection of a method for satisfying the need for housing, including renting, leasing, purchase or its construction.

An official housing fund is being created in the Ministry of Defense for Republic of Belarus servicemen, except for compulsory service military personnel, as prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

2. Housing in state or public housing fund apartment buildings for servicemen who are in military service, other than compulsory service military personnel, their family members, servicemen who have been released from service due to age, state of health, or staff reductions, and who have 20 or more calendar years of service or 25 or more years in a beneficial calculation, and families of servicemen who have died (were killed) while carrying out the duties of military service, is transferred to them as property free of charge, taking into account the housing quota (sum of the quotas of family members) as determined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

3. Servicemen, including those who have been released from military service due to age, state of health or staff reductions, who need improved housing conditions have the right to construct individual homes and apartments in apartment buildings of housing construction cooperatives, with part of the cost to be financed at the expense of the republic budget, and beneficial bank credit to be granted, as prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

4. Servicemen who come to the republic from other states, including the Commonwealth of Independent States, can build individual homes and apartments in apartment buildings of housing construction cooperatives under terms that have been determined by legislation that is in force.

**Article 15. The Right To an Education**

1. Servicemen have the right to study at military educational institutions and officers and army and navy warrant officers also have the right to study at retraining and skill enhancement courses (departments).

2. Officers and army and navy warrant officers, with the authorization of the command authorities of military units, institutions, and organizations, can study without a break in service at civilian higher and middle special educational institutions and retain their salary standard while studying, and officers may also attend state system skill enhancement educational institutions.

3. Army and navy warrant officers and female servicemen are authorized to study at evening middle and general education schools at their duty location or at preparatory courses for entry into higher or middle special educational institutions. The provisions of paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 of this article do not extend to compulsory service military personnel.

4. Officers and army and navy warrant officers performing service on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers or privates, who have been released from military service due to state of health, age, or staff reductions, and who have an uncompleted higher military (civilian) education, are accepted into educational institutions in a corresponding or related specialty.

The restoration of students and cadets who have been dismissed from military educational institutions is conducted by the head of the military educational institution no later than three years from the date of dismissal.

Servicemen who have been released into the reserve who have the right to the benefits prescribed by law and who have the recommendations of military units, if they receive positive marks on entrance examinations, take advantage of a priority right to enroll in Republic of Belarus educational institutions and to enter preparatory departments at higher educational institutions, or courses for professional training.

Servicemen who previously studied at educational institutions and who interrupted their studies as a result of conscription for compulsory service can be restored to their former type of study (day, evening, or correspondence) above and beyond the target figures (acceptance plan).

5. Based upon their education, during their performance of military service officers who have a higher or a middle special civilian education related to a military training profile are placed on the same footing as individuals who have completed higher or middle military educational institutions, respectively, in this specialty.

**Article 16. Expenditures for Transportation**

1. Servicemen have the right to round trip fare by rail, air, water, or motor vehicle transportation when going on leave (or for treatment) within the borders of the

Republic of Belarus, and, on being relocated or released from military service, servicemen and their family members have the right to travel fare to their duty location or place of residence by the indicated types of transportation at the expense of the resources of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense, and of other ministries and departments as prescribed by the laws of the Republic of Belarus.

2. Compulsory service military personnel enjoy the right to free fares on all forms of city passenger transportation (with the exception of taxis), on general use motor vehicle transportation in rural areas (with the exception of taxis), and on suburban rail and water transportation and suburban bus routes.

3. Compulsory service military personnel have the right to send letters free of charge that have been dispatched by the military unit. Letters addressed to compulsory service military personnel at their military service duty location are also sent free of charge. Citizens who have been conscripted (who have entered) compulsory military service ship their own clothing in postage free packages.

**Article 17. Pensions and Benefits**

1. Pensions for servicemen are provided in accordance with legislation that is in force.

2. With each salary increase for servicemen, pensions are simultaneously recalculated for pensioners who were officers, army and navy warrant officers, or servicemen who performed duty on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers or privates.

**Article 18. Benefits for Female Servicemen Connected with the Protection of Motherhood and Childhood**

Female servicemen enjoy the benefits provided by the legislation that is in force.

The benefits connected with the protection of maternity and childhood that are provided for women extend to servicemen who are fathers raising children without a mother (in the event of her death, deprivation of parental rights, prolonged stay at a treatment institution, or in other cases of absence of maternal care), as prescribed by law.

**Article 19. Proposals and Statements**

1. Servicemen have the right to submit proposals and to send statements to state organs, including to military administrative organs, and to public associations, as prescribed by the legislation that is in force.

2. Servicemen's complaints on service issues are submitted, reviewed and authorized as defined by military regulations. In the event of a refusal to accept a complaint, or when a complaint remains unsatisfied, the serviceman who submitted it has the right to appeal to the higher commander (superior), and also to a procurator or to a court.

Preventing servicemen from submitting complaints, or punishing them, subjecting them to persecution, or infringing upon their rights in service for doing so is prohibited. Persons who are guilty of doing that are prosecuted.

3. The appropriate officials, as prescribed by law, bear responsibility for the timely and complete examination of letters, complaints and statements of servicemen and their family members.

### SECTION 3.

#### THE OBLIGATIONS OF SERVICEMEN

##### Article 20. General Military Obligations

Military service in the ranks of the Armed Forces, other troops and military formations that have been created in accordance with the law is the constitutional obligation of citizens of the Republic of Belarus.

Servicemen are obliged to:

defend the state sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Belarus from attack from without;

treasure the honor and combat glory of the people's defenders, and also military rank and military camaraderie;

improve their military skills, maintain their weapons and military equipment in constant readiness for employment and care for military equipment;

be disciplined, vigilant, and preserve military and state secrets;

observe the military oath, faithfully and devotedly serve the Homeland and defend it in wartime;

strictly observe the Constitution and the laws of the Republic of Belarus, the requirements of military regulations, and implicitly carry out the orders of commanders and superiors in a timely manner; and,

not divulge state or military secrets.

##### Article 21. Duty and Special Obligations

1. Servicemen's duty obligations and the procedures for carrying them out are defined by military regulations and by other normative acts.

2. Commanders (superiors) are invested with sole command and are responsible for the constant combat and mobilization readiness of subordinate military formations, their successful execution of combat missions, combat training, education, military discipline, the moral-psychological state of personnel and the safety of military service, the state and safety of weapons, military vehicles and equipment, and material, technical, medical, financial and daily life support.

Servicemen may be allocated additional rights (to bear arms, to obey strictly defined individuals and others) by law and military regulations to carry out special duties.

3. While performing combat alert duty, daily and garrison details, and also while eliminating the aftereffects of natural disasters and other emergency circumstances, servicemen perform special duties that are prescribed by law, military regulations and other normative acts that have been developed based on them.

### SECTION 4.

#### THE SAFEKEEPING, BEARING, AND USE OF WEAPONS BY SERVICEMEN

##### Article 22. The Right To Store, Bear, and Use Arms

1. While performing military duties, servicemen have the right to bear and use arms.

Military regulations define the rules for servicemen to store and bear arms. The procedures for using arms are prescribed by this Law and by other laws.

2. Servicemen have the right, as an extreme measure, to use arms personally or as part of a subunit in the following cases:

to repel an armed attack by a group or an individual against guarded military or civilian facilities, sentries, buildings and structures of military units;

to head off attempts to forcibly capture arms and military equipment;

for the protection of servicemen and civilians from attack in the event of a threat to life or health; and,

for the detention of individuals who have committed a crime, who render armed resistance, or who have been caught while committing a serious crime, and also an armed individual who refuses to carry out legitimate demands to surrender his weapon.

Servicemen who are part of a sentry detail have the right to use arms in cases and as defined by the Garrison and Guard Duty Service Regulation.

Furthermore, the commander (superior) has the right to use arms personally or to order the use of arms to restore discipline and order in the event of the open insubordination of a subordinate, or when the actions of an insubordinate person are clearly directed toward betraying the Homeland or disrupting performance of the mission under combat conditions.

3. A warning on the intention to use arms must precede the use of arms. Arms may be used without warning during a surprise armed attack, an attack using combat vehicles, motor vehicles, aircraft, river vessels, or while using arms during an escape from under guard.

4. Servicemen have the right to use arms to send a warning signal or to summon assistance, and also to render harmless an animal that is threatening the life or health of people.

5. When employing or using a weapon, a serviceman is obliged to take all possible steps to ensure the safety of surrounding citizens and, if necessary, to render first aid to victims.

The use of arms against women and juveniles is prohibited with the exception of cases when they are committing an armed attack, rendering armed resistance or threatening lives as part of a group or individual attack.

6. A serviceman reports each case of the use or employment of arms to the commander (superior).

## SECTION 5.

### **GUARANTEES OF LEGAL AND SOCIAL PROTECTION OF SERVICEMEN AND THEIR FAMILY MEMBERS**

#### **Article 23. Guarantees of Legal and Social Protection of Servicemen**

1. While performing military duties, servicemen are representatives of the state authorities and are under the protection of the state.

The content and volume of servicemen's rights, duties and responsibilities depend on whether or not they are carrying out military duties.

Servicemen are carrying out military duties in all cases of carrying out their assigned duties when located at a military unit, on a ship, at a military educational institution, at an enterprise, organization, institution, or outside of them while participating in combat operations, while at exercises, on combat alert duty (combat service), on daily or garrison details, at assemblies, on temporary duty assignments, while traveling to and from their duty location, and also in other cases of carrying out their assigned duties.

Servicemen who have voluntarily surrendered as prisoners and servicemen who are absent without leave [AWOL] from their military units are not recognized as carrying out their military duties.

Personal inviolability is guaranteed to a serviceman. Insulting a serviceman and any illegal violent actions by citizens toward servicemen who are carrying out their military duties, as well as the violation or infringement of their rights, is viewed as being directed against a representative of state authority and will entail disciplinary, administrative, property or criminal liability for the guilty parties.

A serviceman cannot be subjected to detention or arrest, except on the basis of the grounds prescribed by law.

2. While carrying out their military duties, servicemen are subordinate only to those individuals who, in accordance with military regulations, are their superiors. No one else has the right to intervene in their official activities or to demand the performance of duties that are not prescribed by legislation that is in force.

3. Servicemen, and also military reservists while they are attending assemblies, are subject to mandatory personal insurance in the event of a death, wounds (contusions), serious injuries, or illness received while performing their military duties (at assemblies) at the expense of the resources of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense, the Main Border Troops Directorate of the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, the Republic of Belarus Committee for State Security, and the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs internal troops.

In the event of the death of a serviceman (or of a military reservist who has been called up for an assembly) while performing his military duties, or if the death results from wounds, contusions, serious injuries, or illness received during the performance of military duties (or at assemblies) within one year after release from military service (or the termination of the assemblies), insurance in the amount of 250 minimum salaries is paid to the family of the deceased or to individuals who are his dependents.

4. When it has been established that a serviceman (military reservist) is disabled as a result of the performance of his military duties, or that he became disabled as the result of a wound, contusion, or serious injury received while performing his military duties (or serving at assemblies), the following insurance amounts are paid:

to Group 1 Disabled Person—100 minimum salaries;

to Group 2 Disabled Person—75 minimum salaries.

to Group 3 Disabled Person—50 minimum salaries.

When a serviceman receives a serious injury while performing his official military duties that does not result in his becoming disabled, he is paid insurance in the amount of 10 minimum salaries or, if it is a minor injury, he is paid insurance in the amount of five minimum salaries.

5. If a compulsory service serviceman or military reservist who has been called up for an assembly is declared to be unfit for further performance of military service as a result of an illness suffered during the performance of his military duties, he is paid 10 minimum salaries.

The procedures for payment of insurance are determined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

6. The insurance amount is not paid if the death, wound (serious injury), or illness of a serviceman (or military reservist at assemblies) occurred while the serviceman was committing a crime due to an alcoholic, drug, or toxic substance-induced intoxication, or if he committed

self-mutilation for the purpose of obtaining the insurance or release from military service.

7. Servicemen who have suffered serious injuries or other damage to their health while performing their military duties, as well as their family members and individuals who are dependents of servicemen who have died while performing their military duties, have the right to compensation for damages in the amount and in the procedure prescribed by law.

8. Servicemen are compensated for damage caused to their health while performing their military duties by illegal actions of state organs, enterprises, institutions, organizations or public associations, and also of officials.

if they are illegally brought to account, incarcerated, illegally arrested in a disciplinary fashion, removed from a position, demoted in position or military rank, transferred in the service, or materially or otherwise held accountable; or,

and for damage, destruction, or loss of their personal property or the property of their close relatives as a result of the performance of their military duties.

Servicemen's official, pension, housing and other personal property and non-property rights are restored and they are also compensated for damage caused at the expense of the state budget or of the guilty individuals in accordance with the law in the cases cited.

9. Compensation and guarantees for the social protection of servicemen who are victims of accidents and their consequences at civilian or military nuclear facilities, or as the result of tests, exercises or other work associated with any types of nuclear devices, including nuclear weapons, or by the performance of military duties in territories that have been subjected to radioactive contamination are determined by Republic of Belarus law.

10. Servicemen can file a law suit in the courts against the illegal actions of officials or military administrative organs that have infringed upon their rights and personal dignity, and can also file a suit in court against the illegal actions of organs of state rule, public associations and officials.

#### **Article 24. Guaranteeing the Rights of Servicemen's Family Members**

1. The wives of servicemen and the family members of servicemen who have died while fulfilling their military duty enjoy the right to preferred retention of jobs during strength reductions or worker reductions, and also the right to priority assignment to professional training, retraining or to training to increase cadre skills.

2. The wives of officers, army and navy warrant officers and servicemen who are performing service on contract in the positions of sergeants, petty officers and privates

are paid severance pay in the amount of two months average salary if the labor contract with them is abrogated as a result of the husband's service transfer to another location.

are paid a bonus for a temporary disability in the amount of salary received, regardless of length of service;

the time of residence with the husband at a location where there is no opportunity for job placement, but no more than 10 years, is calculated in the length of service that provides the right to a pension as prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Law "On Pension Support".

3. The executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies and the state population employment service are tasked with

job placement no later than two months from the time of the appeals of wives whose husbands have been conscripted for compulsory military service. In the event that job placement is not possible, they are paid unemployment compensation and they are guaranteed that places will be offered to the children in children's preschool institutions within three months of the date that an application is submitted, and

the organization of small enterprises, branches, shops, sectors (of production), home labor combines, and the expansion of the network of other structures associated first of all with everyday services, production of items from local raw materials, consumer goods, and products for their own needs at military unit deployment locations based upon a military commander's request. To do this, steps are taken, jointly with the military commander, to accelerate the development of the social infrastructure of military garrisons.

### **SECTION 6.**

#### **SERVICEMEN'S RESPONSIBILITIES**

##### **Article 25. General Principles For Holding Servicemen Accountable**

Depending on the nature and degree of public danger caused by the violation of the law that has been committed, servicemen bear responsibility as is prescribed by Republic of Belarus laws that are in force, including the Disciplinary Regulations.

Servicemen may be detained only by representatives of the military authorities and subjected to punishment by the commander's (superior's) authority as prescribed by military regulations for a violation of military discipline, except for cases of violation of public order.

##### **Article 26. Public Influence Measures**

For acts associated with the violation of military discipline and public order, and also for immoral acts, rank and file servicemen may be subjected to public influence at subunit personnel assemblies, sergeants and petty officers—at sergeant and petty officer assemblies, army

and navy warrant officers—at army and navy warrant officer assemblies and, officers—at officer assemblies. Furthermore, acts of officers and warrant officers may be reviewed by comrades' courts of honor.

The procedures for the discussion and examination of acts of servicemen and the application of public influence measures against them are prescribed in accordance with military regulations and with other normative acts.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
13 November 1992  
Minsk

### **On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service**

*93UM0401C Minsk VO SLAVU RODINY in Russian  
4 Dec 92 pp 1-3*

[Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree and Law of the Republic of Belarus, signed by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman S. Shushkevich, 10 November 1992, Minsk: "Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service'" ]

[Text]

#### **Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree "On Enactment of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service'"**

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To enact the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service" from the day it is promulgated.

2. To establish that the force of Article 23 of the Law does not extend to compulsory service military personnel who have been conscripted for military service prior to the adoption of this Law.

3. The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers will, within a three-month period:

approve the required normative acts on the performance of military service by officers, army and navy warrant officers, and compulsory service military personnel, on military service on contract, on conscription for compulsory service, and on the training of pre-conscription age youth and conscripts.

implement the decisions of the Government in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service".

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
10 November 1992  
Minsk

### **Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service"**

#### **SECTION 1.**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Article 1. Universal Military Service Obligation**

The defense of the Republic of Belarus is among the state's most important functions and concerns all citizens of the Republic of Belarus. The defense of the Fatherland is the sacred duty of each citizen of the Republic of Belarus.

Universal military service obligation is the constitutional obligation of citizens of the Republic of Belarus. It does not extend to foreign citizens who are residing on its territory and [passage omitted] or administration, enterprise, institution or organization, regardless of the forms of ownership or the conditions of management.

Universal military service obligation and the military service of republic citizens is established to train the population to defend the republic and to provide manpower for the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces and other military formations.

Universal military service obligation envisions the training of citizens for military service, military registration of pre-conscription age youth, conscription for military or alternative service, performance of military or alternative service, service in the reserve, and fulfillment of regulations for military registration.

Upon reaching draft age, male citizens of the Republic of Belarus who are outside the borders of the republic are obligated to appear at Republic of Belarus military commissariats to resolve the issue of conscription for military service.

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus fulfill the universal military service obligation from the initiation of undergoing training for military service until exclusion from military registration regardless of origin, social or property situation, race or national origin, education, language, attitude toward religion, type or nature of occupation, or political or other convictions.

The procedures for performance of alternative service by citizens of the Republic of Belarus are defined by law.

Based upon their attitude toward universal military service obligation, citizens are subdivided into:

pre-conscription age youth—young people who are undergoing training for military service prior to registration in conscription districts;

conscripts—individuals who have registered in conscription districts;

soldiers—individuals who are performing military service;

military reservists—individuals who are in the reserve;

individuals without military service obligation—individuals who have not been accepted for military registration or who have been excluded from military registration, including those who have retired.

Servicemen and military reservists, depending upon the military ranks that have been awarded to them, are subdivided into the following categories: soldiers and sailors; sergeants and petty officers; army and navy warrant officers; and officers.

Officers are subdivided into junior, senior, and flag-rank officers.

Young people who have reached conscription age are subject to conscription for military (alternative) service. In connection with this, they are obligated to appear at the military commissariat to:

be registered in a conscription district;

undergo a medical examination or reexamination;

be sent for training to acquire a military-technical specialty;

undergo training for military service; or,

be conscripted for military (alternative) service.

Women who do not have children and who have been trained [passage omitted] formation are subject to military registration. These individuals are obligated to appear at the military commissariat to undergo a medical examination or reexamination or to fulfill the regulations for military registration. The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers determines the list of specialties based upon which the military registration of women who have those specialties is carried out. In peacetime, women may voluntarily enter military service. In wartime, women who are on military registration lists may be conscripted for military service on the decision of the government of the Republic of Belarus.

#### **Article 2. Military Service and Service in the Reserve**

Military service is a special type of state service that consists of the direct performance by citizens of the Republic of Belarus of their constitutional obligation in the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces and other military formations.

The following types of military service are established:

compulsory military service of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers;

military service of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers on contract;

military service of military educational institution cadets (in this and subsequent articles, military educational institutions includes middle and higher military

schools, military institutes, military departments at civilian higher educational institutions, and military academies);

military service of army and navy warrant officers on contract; and,

military service of officers based upon conscription and contract.

Service in the reserve consists of the fulfillment of the procedures and regulations for military registration, attendance at assemblies, and being called up in the case of mobilization.

Citizens who have been conscripted or accepted for military service for the first time take the military oath of allegiance to the people of the Republic of Belarus. Persons with military service obligation who have not taken the military oath, and also military reservists who have previously taken the military oath of allegiance to the people of the USSR, take the military oath of allegiance to the people of the Republic of Belarus at the military unit when a full or partial mobilization is announced.

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet approves the text of the military oath and the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers approves the Regulations on the Procedures for Taking the Military Oath

On the basis of the high state goals of ensuring the security and independence of the state, the priority of military service over other types of state service and labor activity is established, and is expressed by the fact that civilians cease to work, study, serve or to perform other activities at enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the forms of ownership or the conditions of management, upon conscription or voluntary entry into military service.

#### **Article 3. Manning**

The Republic of Belarus Armed Forces and other military formations are manned by servicemen through:

the conscription of citizens for military service based upon universal military service obligation; and,

the acceptance of citizens who voluntarily enter military service.

A personnel reserve consisting of military reservists is being created to bring the manning of the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces and other military formations up to the prescribed strength levels in the event of mobilization, and to supply their needs in wartime.

The system for manning the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces and other military formations with servicemen is determined by this Law and by the decisions made by the Republic of Belarus Government in accordance with it.

**Article 4. Military Ranks**

[passage omitted] military ranks are subdivided into army and navy categories.

The following military ranks are established:

Military Ranks	Navy Ranks
<b>Soldiers and Seamen</b>	
private (cadet)	seaman (cadet)
private first class	senior seaman
<b>Sergeants and Petty Officers</b>	
junior sergeant	petty officer second class
sergeant	petty officer first class
senior sergeant	chief petty officer
master sergeant	master chief petty officer
<b>Army and Navy Warrant Officers</b>	
army warrant officer	navy warrant officer
army senior warrant officer	navy senior warrant officer
<b>Junior Officers</b>	
junior lieutenant	junior lieutenant
lieutenant	lieutenant
senior lieutenant	senior lieutenant
captain	captain-lieutenant
<b>Senior Officers</b>	
major	captain 3rd rank
lieutenant colonel	captain 2nd rank
colonel	captain 1st rank
<b>Flag Officers</b>	
Major-General	
Lieutenant-General	
Colonel-General	

Distinguishing military ranks for guards, which are formed by adding the word "Guards" in front of the appropriate rank, are being established for servicemen who serve in guards division-sized and smaller units or on guards ships.

The word "Reserve" is added to the military ranks of citizens who are in the reserve, and the word "Retired" is added to the military ranks of citizens who are retired.

The military ranks of servicemen who hold positions that are subject to manning by flag-rank officers are awarded by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers. The awarding of other military ranks to servicemen and military reservists is conducted as determined by the statutes on the performance of military service by the appropriate servicemen (military reservists) that have been confirmed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Citizens who have military ranks (other than those who have the military rank of private or sailor, army or navy warrant officer, or junior lieutenant) can be reduced in military rank by one rank.

Deprivation of military rank is conducted:

upon conviction for committing a crime on the basis of a court sentence; or,

for committing acts that discredit the honor of the military rank.

Deprivation of military rank does not entail deprivation or restriction of pensions.

Individuals who have been deprived of a military rank can be restored to that military rank. Restoration to a military rank is conducted by the officials (organs) who made the decision on its deprivation.

Reduction in a military rank by one rank and restoration to a military rank by one rank after reduction, and also deprivation of military rank, are carried out for flag-rank officers by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, and for other servicemen and for military reservists as defined by the statutes on performance of military duty by the appropriate servicemen (reservists).

Individuals who have special ranks of medium, senior, or high ranking command personnel in internal affairs organs, and who do not have officer military ranks that have been defined on military service for utilization in officer positions or who have been appointed to these positions, are awarded the first officer military rank that is equal to the special rank that they possess.

**Article 5. Military Positions**

Military positions (authorized positions that are filled by servicemen), and the military ranks corresponding to these positions which can be awarded to the servicemen filling them, are prescribed in the authorized positions of military units (ships, administrative organs, institutions, or military educational institutions) based on special lists.

The lists of positions that are filled by flag-rank officers are approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, and the lists of positions that are filled by other servicemen are approved by the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense.

Military positions are subdivided into officer, army and navy warrant officer, sergeant and petty officer, and soldier and sailor positions.

The appointment of the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense is made by the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet on the basis of a representation from the Chairman of the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers. The appointment of servicemen to military positions that are filled by flag-rank officers is conducted by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers on the basis

of a representation from the Minister of Defense of the Republic of Belarus. The Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense defines the rights of officials to appointment to other military positions.

Manning of the military procuracy and the military tribunal is conducted in accordance with Republic of Belarus law.

Servicemen who are people's deputies can remain in military service.

Servicemen can fill positions in organs of state power and administration, at state enterprises, and at institutions and organizations by being released from the positions that they fill in the armed forces while remaining in military service.

#### **Article 6. The Military Uniform and Servicemen's Insignia**

Servicemen, and also military reservists at assemblies, wear the military uniform with insignia on the basis of their military rank and combat arm (service).

The military uniforms and insignia of servicemen are approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, and the regulations for the wear of the uniform are defined by a Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense order.

Wear of the uniform and insignia of servicemen by individuals who do not have the right to do so is prohibited and prosecuted in accordance with the law.

## **SECTION 2.**

### **TRAINING CITIZENS FOR MILITARY SERVICE**

#### **Article 7. Training Pre-Conscription Age Youth and Conscripts for Military Service**

Training, which consists of the training of conscripts in military-technical specialties, physical training, medical and sanitation work, and military patriotic education, is conducted with pre-conscription age youth and conscripts who are fit for military service on the basis of the state of their health.

The training of pre-conscription age youth and conscripts for military service is carried out within the framework of the State Military Service Youth Training Program that has been approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Financing, material-technical support, the creation of training facilities and maintenance of specialists, the monitoring of the organization and conduct of the training of pre-conscription age youth and conscripts for military service, and program and methodological support are carried out as defined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 8. Training Conscripts in Military-Technical Specialties**

Conscripts who have reached the age of 17, who are fit for military service on the basis of their state of health

and who are subject to being drafted for military service after completing their studies, are called up for training in military-technical specialties.

The number of conscripts who are subject to training in military-technical specialties, the list of specialties, the training program, and the procedures for organizing it are defined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers on the basis of a representation from the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

#### **Article 9. Military Training of Students at Higher and Middle Special Educational Institutions in Accordance With the Reserve Officer Program**

Military training of students at higher and middle special educational institutions in the reserve officer program which has been approved by the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense is organized and conducted at military departments. Male students up to 27-years old who study in day study programs and who are fit for military service according to their state of health undergo military training through the reserve officer program, and those male students who have performed their compulsory military service can voluntarily undergo military training through the reserve officer program. Female students may also undergo this training in some military-registration specialties.

The list of higher and middle special educational institutions and military specialties in which reserve officer military training is conducted at military departments is approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers on the basis of a joint representation from the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Education.

Students who have completed military training through the reserve officer course and who have passed the prescribed examinations are awarded the military rank of "lieutenant" ("junior lieutenant").

Citizens who have not completed compulsory military service prior to matriculation into a higher or middle special training institution and who have not been certified upon completing it at a military department as an officer are conscripted for compulsory service as prescribed by this Law.

Military departments are structural subdivisions of educational institutions. Military training is included in curricula as an independent educational discipline.

The ministries and state committees and departments, within the jurisdiction of which higher educational institutions are located, with the assistance of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense create the required training facilities and participate in the selection and training of the teaching staff of military departments, monitor the students' military training, and are responsible for its state.

The rights and duties prescribed by this Law extend to students while they are attending training assemblies.

#### **Article 10. Medical and Sanitary Work**

Medical and sanitary work with young people is organized and conducted at their residence or place of study or work by the public health organs and institutions of executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies' at medical-prophylactic and medical-sanitary institutions, where offices for adolescents are created.

Medical examinations of young men 14-17 years of age are conducted annually by doctors-specialists. Required treatment is designated for those who need it.

#### **Article 11. Rights and Obligations of Citizens Who Have Been Called Up for Training for Military Service**

The jobs and positions of citizens who have been called up for training for military service and have to leave work are held for them for the duration of their training, including the time taken to travel to the training (assembly) location and back, if this travel involves a departure from the permanent place of residence, and they are paid their average salary. Calculation of the average salary for conscripts is conducted in accordance with Republic of Belarus law.

Enterprises, institutions and organizations (places of employment) at which citizens who have been called up for training for military service work, regardless of the types of ownership and management conditions, pay the expenses for leasing housing during the period of their training (assemblies), and also the cost of the round trip fare to the training (assembly) location on the basis of the standards prescribed for official temporary duty assignments.

Executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies at residence locations pay a stipend in the amount prescribed for students of professional-technical schools, and also pay expenditures to lease housing and for the cost of the round trip fare to the training location according to the standards prescribed for official temporary duty assignments to conscripts who are not working or who are involved in entrepreneurship without the formation of a juridical person, who have been called up for training in military-technical specialties.

Attendance at classes by conscripts who have been called up for training in military-technical specialties is mandatory. Conscripts who do not attend classes without valid reasons are liable as prescribed by legislation that is in force.

### **SECTION 3.**

#### **REGISTRATION OF CITIZENS AT CONSCRIPTION DISTRICTS. CONSCRIPTION AND VOLUNTARY ENTRY INTO MILITARY SERVICE**

#### **Article 12. Registration of Citizens at Conscription Districts**

Young men, during the year that they reach 17 years of age, are subject to registration at conscription districts created in rayons and cities.

Registration at conscription districts is conducted annually in January-April at one's place of residence.

Pre-conscription age youth who are subject to registration at a conscription district are obligated to appear at the military commissariat and to present the required documents. The list of documents that are presented by pre-conscription age youth is determined by the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense and is indicated in the military commissariat's personal registration notice.

During registration at a conscription district, pre-conscription age youth are subject to a mandatory medical examination by the following doctors-specialists: by a surgeon, internist, neurologist, psychiatrist, otolaryngologist, oculist, dentist and, if necessary, by doctors of other specialties, in order to determine fitness for military service.

Managers of enterprises, organizations, and institutions, regardless of the types of ownership or the management conditions, annually submit lists of individuals who are subject to registration at conscription districts to the appropriate rayon (city) military commissariats within the time periods prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Boards consisting of the following membership are created to compile lists of pre-conscription age youth who are to register at conscription districts at rayon (city) military commissariats:

the board chairman;

the rayon (city) military commissar; and,

board members:

doctors-specialists who conduct medical examinations of conscripts; and,

the rayon (city) military commissariat professional psychological selection team chief.

The rayon (city) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee approves registration board personnel.

The board responsible for the registration of pre-conscription age youth is tasked with:

organizing medical examinations for pre-conscription age youth and determining their preliminary designation for utilization in the military service;

making a preliminary selection of candidates to be sent to military educational institutions on a voluntary basis;

assigning individuals who are deemed fit on the basis of medical, psychological, and other indicators for training in military-technical specialties; and,

assigning individuals who need examination, treatment, or medical observation to medical and prophylactic institutions.

The board's decision is announced to the citizens who have been registered to conscription districts, a conscript's certificate is issued, and their rights and obligations, as well as the regulations for military registration and the procedures for serving and training for military service, are explained to them.

Pre-conscription age youth who evade registration at a conscription district are liable in accordance with this law.

#### Article 13. Draft Boards

Draft boards are created to conduct the conscription of citizens for compulsory military service at rayon (city) military commissariats and consist of:

the board chairman;

the rayon (city) military commissar;

the following board members:

the rayon (city) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee deputy chairman;

the rayon (city) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee internal affairs department deputy chief (section chief); and,

the doctor who manages the work of doctors-specialists and mid-rank medical personnel for conscript medical examinations.

Furthermore, people's deputies may participate in the board's work.

Draft board personnel are approved by the appropriate Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee. The appearance of draft board members at its session is mandatory.

Rayon (city) draft boards are tasked with the following:

organizing conscript medical examinations;

making decisions on the conscription of citizens for compulsory military (alternative) service and their assignment and utilization in military service;

making decisions on the location for performance of compulsory military service by conscripts who are married, while taking into account the conscript's residence location;

granting draft deferments, or release from being drafted from compulsory military (alternative) service, on the basis of the grounds prescribed by this Law;

making decisions on the assignment of conscripts who have expressed a desire to enter military educational

institutions, administering entrance examinations, or refusing to send these individuals to take the examinations; and,

making decisions on sending materials on conscripts who are evading the draft for compulsory military service to the rayon (city) procurator.

All citizens who have been drafted for military (alternative) service undergo mandatory medical examinations by doctors-specialists: by a surgeon, internist, neurologist, psychiatrist, otolaryngologist, oculist, dentist and, if necessary, by doctors of other specialties.

In accordance with the results of a conscript's medical examination, and taking into account his moral and professional qualities, education, and also the material situation of his family members, the rayon (city) draft board renders one of the following decisions and announces it to the conscript on:

fitness for military (alternative) service and conscription for military (alternative) service with assignment to a definite service branch of the armed forces (combat arm) or other military formations;

temporary unfitness for military (alternative) service for health reasons;

granting a deferment or release from the draft for compulsory military (alternative) service based on the grounds stipulated by Articles 15 and 16 of this Law;

unfitness for military (alternative) service in peacetime and restricted fitness in wartime for reasons of health, and enrollment in the reserve; or,

unfitness for military (alternative) service with exclusion from military registration.

The chairman and members of the draft board, the doctors who participate in conscript medical examinations, and also other individuals who have permitted abuse or an unscrupulous attitude toward the fulfillment of the duties that have been assigned to them are held accountable in accordance with the laws that are in force.

A draft board decision is made by a majority vote of its members.

Corresponding oblast draft boards consisting of the following members are created to manage rayon (city) draft boards and to monitor their activities in the oblasts:

the board chairman;

the oblast military commissar;

and the following board members:

Oblast (Minsk City) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee deputy chairman;

Oblast (Minsk City) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee internal affairs directorate deputy chief; and,

Oblast (Minsk City) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee public health administration (section) deputy chief.

Oblast draft board personnel are approved by the appropriate oblast Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee.

Oblast draft boards are tasked with:

organizing medical examinations for those people who have been drafted for compulsory military (alternative) service before being sent to their military units; and,

verifying the medical certification of individuals who have expressed nonconcurrence with the results of a medical examination or with a rayon (city) draft board decision.

Rayon (city) draft board decisions are appealed to the oblast draft board.

Oblast draft boards have the right to review or repeal rayon (city) draft board decisions.

Oblast draft board decisions can be appealed in court.

An appeal of an oblast draft board decision by conscripts or other individuals to a court does not stop the execution of that decision.

#### **Article 14. Conscription Age. Conscription of Citizens for Compulsory Military Service**

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus who are between 18 and 27 years of age are conscripted for military service in peacetime.

Conscription of citizens for compulsory military service is conducted twice a year based on a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decree: in April—June and in October—December. The decree is announced by the mass media.

After the announcement of the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decree, each conscript is obliged to appear at the military commissariat within one month for conscription for compulsory military (alternative) service.

Managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the forms of ownership or the conditions of management, are obligated to release conscripts from work for the time that is required to conduct the draft, to recall them from temporary duty assignments and to ensure the conscripts' timely arrival at the induction center.

The following are recognized as valid reasons for not appearing at induction centers:

an illness of the citizen which makes it impossible for him to appear in person at the induction center;

the death or serious injury of a close relative that requires the conscript's departure; or,

a natural obstacle or other circumstances that are beyond the citizen's control that make it impossible for him to appear in person at the military commissariat.

Reasons for failing to appear must be confirmed by documents of the appropriate competent organs.

The following citizens are not subject to conscription for compulsory military service:

citizens who have been declared to be unfit for military service in peacetime due to their state of health;

citizens who are serving a criminal sentence in the form of incarceration or corrective labor, until the sentence has been served;

citizens who are serving a sentence at corrective labor institutions for committing a serious crime;

citizens who have been released ahead of time on probation from a court sentence to incarceration or corrective labor, during the course of the unserved portion of the sentence;

citizens with regard to whom the court has applied compulsory measures that are medical in nature, during the period while these measures remain in force; and,

citizens with regard to whom an interrogation or investigation is being conducted, or if a criminal case is being examined by a court, until their case is resolved by internal affairs organs, the procurator, or the court.

#### **Article 15. Deferment From Conscription for Compulsory Military Service**

Deferment from the draft for compulsory military service is granted:

for family circumstances;

for state of health;

to continue an education;

to obtain military-technical specialties; and,

in connection with a deputy's activities.

Deferment from the draft for compulsory military service for family circumstances is granted to individuals who have:

a father and mother who are unable to work, or a single father or mother who are unable to work (in the event that the parents do not have other able-bodied individuals who are obligated to support them in accordance with the laws that are in force, regardless of whether they live with them or separately). Parents who are unable to work are considered to be: a father who is more than 60

years old and a mother who is more than 55 years old; or a father and mother—Group 1 or 2 disabled persons, regardless of age.);

a wife who is on leave for pregnancy and to give birth;

a single child up to three years of age, two or more children, or a wife who is a Group 1 or 2 disabled person;

a single able-bodied mother (or father) who has two or more children younger than 16 years of age and who does not have other able-bodied children;

one or more brothers and sisters under 16 years of age, or older than 16 years of age if they are students at middle general education schools, professional-technical or middle special educational institutions, or are Group 1 or 2 disabled persons, with the absence of other individuals who could provide them with support.

Deferment from the draft for compulsory military service because of family circumstances is granted to conscripts up to 27 years of age. If these individuals do not lose the right to a deferment by their 27th year, they are released from compulsory military service in peacetime and are enrolled in the reserve.

Individuals who are declared to be temporarily unfit for military service in peacetime periodically undergo medical examinations by military medical boards of military commissariats until they reach the age of 27 or, in the event that they are declared to be fit for military service, they are drafted for compulsory military service without special preferences. Individuals who have been declared to be unfit for military service in peacetime, and who are fit to a limited degree in wartime, are enrolled in the reserve, and those who are unfit for military service with exclusion from military registration are excluded from military registration.

Deferment from the draft for compulsory military service to continue one's education is granted to:

students of day departments of higher educational institutions;

students of night and correspondence departments of higher educational institutions until completion of the current course of study. Individuals who have been dismissed from higher educational institutions lose the right to a repeat deferment to continue their education;

students of preparatory departments of higher educational institutions until completion of their studies; and,

students of middle general education schools, professional-technical and middle special educational institutions, including evening and correspondence studies, until their completion.

Deferment from the draft for compulsory military service to obtain military-technical specialties is granted to

young men who have reached 18 years of age and who are studying at educational organizations for the entire period of study.

Deferment from the draft in connection with deputy's duties is granted to conscripts who are people's deputies for the period of their deputies' powers.

Conscripts who have lost the grounds for obtaining deferments, and also individuals who do not have rights to a deferment or grounds for release from the draft that are stipulated by Article 16 of this Law and who have not been drafted for compulsory military service in the prescribed time periods for various reasons must be drafted when the next draft is conducted.

#### **Article 16. Release from Conscription for Compulsory Military Service**

The following citizens are released from conscription for compulsory military service:

citizens who are in the service in Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs militia or militarized fire fighting organs, and also those who have enrolled for studies at this ministry's educational institutions;

in peacetime, citizens whose brothers have died or who were killed while performing compulsory military service. Conscripts who have the right to be released from the draft on that basis may be drafted for compulsory military service if they so desire.

#### **Article 17. Call Up of Reserve Officers for Military Service**

Reserve officers up to 27 years of age who have not performed compulsory military service may be drafted during peacetime based upon a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decision for utilization in officer positions.

The number of reserve officers subject to call up for military service is established by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers based upon a Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense representation.

#### **Article 18. Acceptance (Entry) Into Military Service**

Citizens who meet the established military service requirements can voluntarily enter and be accepted for military service on contract:

in the positions of soldiers, sailors, sergeants and petty officers;

compulsory service military personnel who have served based upon conscription for no less than six months;

military reservists from 20 to 35 years old;

women without children who are from 19 to 35 years old;

in the positions of army or navy warrant officers;

compulsory service military personnel who have served no less than one year;

servicemen who are serving on contract in the positions of soldiers, sailors, sergeants or petty officers;

military reservists (other than reserve officers) who are from 20 to 35 years old and women without children who are from 19 to 35 years old; and,

in officer positions:

reserve officers up to 30 years old.

Citizens who have been accepted for military service undergo a mandatory medical examination.

A contract is concluded between the citizen and the authorized state organs during acceptance for military service. The procedures and terms for concluding the contract are defined by the Statute on Military Service on Contract that was approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 19. Material Support of Citizens as a Result of Conscription or Acceptance for Military Service**

Severance pay in the amount of two weeks average salary is paid to citizens who have been drafted or accepted for military service based on their work (study) location.

Citizens are released from work (studies) for the time needed for registration at conscription districts, registration for the draft or acceptance for military service, entry or removal from military registration, with retention of their average salary (stipend) at their permanent job (place of study).

Time for round trip travel to the test administration location and for taking entrance examinations is granted to citizens who have been permitted to take entrance exams to military educational institutions, and they retain their positions and their average salaries at their permanent work places.

Jobs (places in educational institutions), positions, and average salaries (stipends) are retained for citizens sent for health clinic or inpatient care (treatment or medical examinations) for the entire time they are at medical institutions, and they are reimbursed by the military commissariat for round trip fare to the location of the checkup (treatment, medical examination) according to standards prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Transportation to the duty location and provision of food enroute for citizens who have been drafted or accepted for military service, and round trip transportation to the location of a military educational institution entrance examination's administration, is provided at the expense of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense.

#### **Article 20. Citizens' Liability for Evading the Draft for Military Service**

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus are held criminally liable for evading the draft for compulsory military service in accordance with Republic of Belarus laws that are in force.

Conscripts' and military reservists' liability for evading the draft for military service begins in the event of their failure to appear at the military commissariat without a valid reason (part 5, Article 14 of this Law) within the time period prescribed by this Law or by the military commissariat personal notice, including for assignment to military units.

### **SECTION 4.**

#### **PERFORMANCE OF MILITARY SERVICE**

##### **Article 21. Procedures for Performance of Military Service**

The procedures for performance of military service by citizens of the Republic of Belarus are defined by this Law and by other laws of the Republic of Belarus, and by general military regulations, including the statutes on performance of military service that have been approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

##### **Article 22. Maximum Ages for Military Service**

The following maximum ages for military service are established for individuals:

compulsory service privates, sergeants and petty officers—29 years of age;

servicemen who are performing military service on contract, in the positions of private, sergeant, and petty officer personnel, army and navy warrant officers—45 years of age;

junior officers—43 years of age;

senior officers: majors, lieutenant colonels and equivalents—45 years of age, colonels and equivalents—50 years of age; and,

flag-rank officers: major-generals, lieutenant-generals—55 years of age and, colonel-generals—60 years of age.

Individual servicemen among senior and flag-rank officers can be retained in military service for a period of up to five years in the following manner:

up to lieutenant colonels inclusively—by a decision of the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense; and,

colonels and flag-rank officers—by a decision of the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers

##### **Article 23. Periods of Military Service**

The following periods of military service have been established for servicemen:

servicemen performing compulsory military service

who do not have a higher education—18 months;  
who have a higher education—12 months;  
who are performing military service on contract in the positions of:  
soldiers, sailors, sergeants or petty officers—two years;  
army and navy warrant officers—five years;  
officers—five years on the first contract after completion of a military educational institution; and,  
for officers who have been called up or who have been voluntarily accepted for military service from the reserve—two years.

The time of service performed on contract is not calculated in the compulsory military service term for compulsory service military personnel who have transferred to military service on contract when the contract has been abrogated ahead of time (except in cases provided for in Article 26: for disease; for staff reductions, when as a result of these or other organizational measures it becomes possible to use the serviceman; for family circumstances and for other circumstances that impede fulfillment of military service obligations, at the request of the serviceman).

For individuals who are performing military service on contract, military service can be extended until the completion of the term of service for a newly concluded contract for a period of no less than three years each time until attainment of the maximum age for military service.

The term of service for compulsory service military personnel who have served time in disciplinary units is determined in accordance with laws that are in force.

#### Article 24. Initiation and Completion of Military Service

Initiation of the period of military service is considered to be:

for conscripts—the day they appear at the military commissariat for transportation to the military unit;

for military reservists who have been called up or who have been accepted for military service immediately after completing higher or middle special educational institutions—the day of departure on leave that is granted by the military commissariat;

for cadets—the day of assignment to the school's personnel rolls as a cadet;

for servicemen who have entered military service on contract in the positions of soldiers, sailors, sergeants or petty officers from among compulsory service military personnel—the day of entry on the unit (institution) personnel rolls;

for reserve officers who have been accepted for military service and for military reservists who have been

enrolled as candidates for army or navy warrant officers for military service on contract—the day of departure for the duty location indicated in the military commissariat's order.

Completion of military service is considered to be the day on which the serviceman is excluded from the military unit's rolls as a result of release by the order of the military unit commander.

#### Article 25. Military Service of Military Educational Institution Cadets

Citizens from 17 to 21 years of age, including those who reach their 17th birthdays in the year of enrollment for study, and also servicemen and military reservists from 18 to 23 years of age who do not have the military ranks of officers are accepted for military service as military educational institution cadets on a competitive basis.

Citizens who do not have a military rank prior to enrollment in military educational institutions or who had the military rank of private, sailor, private first class, or seaman are awarded the rank of "cadet" upon enrollment for study. Other military ranks that have been awarded prior to entry into military educational institutions are retained.

Servicemen (other than officers) who are studying at military educational institutions are called cadets.

The procedures for performance of military service by cadets are regulated by this Law, military regulations, and the Statute on Military Educational Institutions.

Cadets who are performing military service enjoy the following rights, benefits and privileges:

who have not performed compulsory military service or who served in that service, including the military service of cadets, less than 18 months—on a par with compulsory service military personnel;

who have served the prescribed periods of compulsory military service, including military service of cadets, and who also enrolled for studies from service on contract from the positions of soldiers, sailors, sergeants or petty officers—on a par with servicemen who are performing service on contract in the positions indicated; and,

army and navy warrant officers and also all cadets after their transfer to the fourth year—on a par with army and navy warrant officers.

A contract on performance of military service after graduation from a military educational institution in officer positions for a period of five years is concluded with cadets after their third year on an individual basis. Cadets who do not conclude such contracts are dismissed from military educational institutions.

Cadets are released into the reserve:

if they are declared to be unfit for military service for reasons of health;

those who have been dismissed for poor progress, disinclination to study, lack of discipline, or if they previously completed serving compulsory military service;

those who have not concluded a contract on the performance of officer service if they have previously served compulsory military service; or,

those who have not completed compulsory military service—after the third year of study.

Cadets who have not performed compulsory military service and who have been dismissed from military educational institutions prior to completion of their third year are sent to military units to perform compulsory military service:

from the first year of study—for a period of 18 months;

from the second or third year of study—for a period of 12 months.

#### **Article 26. Release From Military Service**

Release from military service is carried out:

into the reserve—if servicemen have not reached the maximum age for reserve service and, based upon their health, are fit for military service in peacetime and in wartime;

into retirement—if servicemen have reached the maximum age for reserve service or have been declared by a military medical board to be unfit for military service with exclusion from military registration for health reasons.

Servicemen who are performing compulsory military service are released into the reserve on the basis of the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense's order within the time periods prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Compulsory service military personnel are released from military service ahead of schedule:

for health reasons—on the basis of military medical board decisions on unfitness for military service;

for family circumstances—if the right to a deferment (Article 15) or release from the draft (Article 16) arises as a result of a change of family circumstances; or,

as a result of a sentence by a court to incarceration in a corrective labor institution for commission of a crime.

If necessary, citizens who have served the prescribed compulsory military service periods can be retained in military service:

by a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decision for a period of up to two months; or,

by a Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decision for a period of up to six months.

Compulsory service military personnel upon release into the reserve are supplied with serviceable uniforms based on the list established by the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense, with documents for travel to their place of residence, with food for the period of travel to their place of residence, and with a lump sum monetary allowance.

If the servicemen desire, they can be released into the reserve in their own civilian clothing.

Servicemen who are performing service on contract can be released from military service:

for age—upon attaining the maximum age for military service (Article 22);

for years of service that provide the right to pension support;

for completion of the term of service that is prescribed by the contract;

for a family situation or for other circumstances that impede the fulfillment of military service obligations—at the request of the serviceman;

for illness;

for staff reductions—when it is impossible to use a serviceman in service as a result of staff reductions or organizational measures;

for incompatibility with the service;

on the basis of a petition of a comrade's court or Officers Assembly for acts that discredit military rank; and,

as a result of a conviction by a court for commission of a crime.

#### **Article 27. Servicemen's Liability for Evasion of Military Service and Other Crimes Against the Established Procedures for Performance of Military Service**

Servicemen are criminally liable for evading military service and for committing other crimes against the established procedures for performance of military service in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Belarus.

### **SECTION 5.**

#### **PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE IN THE RESERVE**

##### **Article 28. Enrollment in the Reserve. Reserve Categories**

Citizens who have been released from military service, except in cases of release for illness (Article 26), and who have been released from the draft for compulsory military service, except for individuals who have been excluded from military registration for health reasons, are enrolled in the reserve.

The reserve of soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, and army and navy warrant officers is divided into two categories—first and second.

Military reservists who have served in military service no less than one year and who obtained a military-registration specialty during the period of performance of compulsory military service are in the first category reserve.

Military reservists who have served less than one year of compulsory military service and who have not obtained a military-registration specialty during the performance of compulsory military service, and also citizens who have not been drafted for compulsory military service and who are fit for military service on the basis of their state of health, are in the second category reserve.

Military reservists who are in the second category reserve and who have attended training assemblies with a total duration of no less than eight months are transferred to the first category reserve.

Women who have been accepted for military registration are in the second category reserve.

Individuals who have entered the reserve periodically undergo medical examinations. Military reservists who have been transferred into the reserve for health reasons without performing military service who are later declared to be fit for military service prior to reaching their 27th birthday are returned to the conscript rolls and are subject to conscription for compulsory military service without special preferences.

#### Article 29. Maximum Age in the Reserve. Reserve Categories

The reserve of military reservists is divided into three categories on the basis of age. Maximum ages in the third category reserve are maximum ages in the reserve.

Soldiers, sailors, sergeants, petty officers, and army and navy warrant officers are in the reserve until the following maximum ages:

first category—up to 35 years of age;

second category—35-45 years of age; and,

third category—45-50 years of age.

Officers are in the reserve until the following maximum ages:

first category:

junior officers—up to 45 years of age;

senior officers in the military ranks of major, lieutenant colonel and their equivalents—up to 50 years of age, in the military rank of colonel and equivalent—up to 55 years of age;

flag-rank officers—up to 60 years of age;

second category:

junior officers—up to 50 years of age;

senior officers, except for colonels and their equivalents—up to 55 years of age;

third category:

junior officers—up to 55 years of age;

senior officers—up to 60 years of age; and,

flag-rank officers—up to 65 years of age.

Female military reservists, regardless of the rank that has been awarded to them, are entered into the third category reserve. Their maximum age in the reserve is established as 50 years of age for officers and 45 years of age for the remaining female military reservists.

#### Article 30. Assemblies

Assemblies are conducted with the goal of training reserve officers for higher positions, improving the military knowledge and mastery of new types of arms and equipment by military reservists, and also training specialists who are needed to man the armed forces according to the mobilization plan. They are also conducted with the goal of servicing weapons and vehicles of the emergency reserve.

Military reservists can be called up for training assemblies and musters during their time in the reserve.

The time periods and time for the conduct of assemblies, and also the limits of the call up of military reservists and the delivery of equipment, are determined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The total period of assemblies during the time in the reserve cannot exceed 12 months. The period that reserve officers spend at assemblies before being awarded officer military rank is considered as part of their total time period spent at assemblies.

According to a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decision, military reservists can also be called up for special assemblies for a period of up to two months for participation in the prevention or elimination of the aftereffects of natural disasters, accidents, catastrophes, fires, epidemics, or epizootic diseases, and also for the repair and restoration of vehicles that have participated in these measures.

The rights and duties of military reservists who have been called up for assemblies are prescribed by this Law, military regulations, and the Statute on Performance of Assemblies by Military Reservists that was approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Military reservists who have been called up for assemblies are supplied with issue in kind and monetary

allowances during the assemblies in the procedures and amounts prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The positions of military reservists who are called up for assembly are retained during the entire period of the assembly, including round trip travel time to the assembly location, and their average salary for their job is paid to them.

Those individuals cannot be released at the administration's initiative from the day of receiving the call up notice until return from the assemblies, except in cases of the elimination of enterprises, institutions or organizations.

Military reservists who are members of a cooperative society, lessors, individuals who are involved with entrepreneurship without having formed a juridical person, and also individuals who are temporarily not working, are called up for assemblies with no special preferences.

Payment of compensation to this category of citizens for the period of attendance at assemblies is carried out:

for members of a cooperative society—by the cooperative from the calculation of the average salary;

for lessors and for individuals who are involved in entrepreneurship without having formed a juridical person—by the local organs of state rule from the calculation of the minimum salary; and,

for the unemployed—by the employment service from the calculation of the allowance received, but no less than from the calculation of the minimum salary. The time of the assemblies is excluded from the 26-week period of payment of the employment service allowance; and,

for people who are not working—by the employment service from the calculation of the minimum salary.

### **Article 31. Release From Attendance of Assemblies**

The following are released from attending assemblies:

military reservists who have been reserved for enterprises, institutions, organizations, and educational institutions;

managers, specialists, workers and employees who work in the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense, Committee for State Security, Ministry of Internal Affairs, civil defense, border or railroad troops system;

managers, flying and technical personnel, and workers and employees of the Civil Aviation Administration who directly support transport services and who are involved with the servicing and repair of aircraft and airfield equipment, and also with defense sports-technical society aircraft training centers;

tractor drivers, combine operators, farmers and lessors who work in agriculture, truck drivers who are involved

with the transportation of agricultural products, individuals who are involved with the repair of agricultural machinery, directors of sovkhozes, chairmen of kolkhozes, and kolkhoz and sovkhoz field-crop team foremen during the period of sowing or harvesting agricultural work;

the teaching staff of middle general education schools and higher and middle special educational institutions, and also defense sports-technical society specialists who are involved with training young men for military service;

students of higher and pupils of middle special educational institutions who study at day or evening classes, and students and pupils of these educational institutions who are studying by correspondence—for the period of the examination sessions;

female military reservists;

those who have been released from military service for a year;

military reservists, when they have grounds to be granted a deferment from the draft for family circumstances, health reasons, or as a result of deputy's activities (Article 15), and also those who have three or more children up to 16 years of age; and,

workers of livestock complexes (farms).

In individual cases, a decision on release from attendance of assemblies is made by the rayon (city) military commissar when valid reasons exist and when documents are submitted in justification by the serviceman.

### **Article 32. The Award of Military Ranks in the Reserve**

Military reservists who have attended training assemblies and who have successfully passed qualification tests on the program of study can be awarded the next military rank in the reserve in accordance with the position designation during wartime up to the rank of colonel and its equivalents (inclusively) as prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

### **Article 33. Transfer of Military Reservists To Retirement**

Military reservists who have reached the maximum age in the reserve, and also those who have been declared by military medical boards to be unfit for military service with exclusion from military registration, are excluded from military registration and transferred to retired status.

### **Article 34. Servicemen's Liability for Evading Assemblies and for Committing Violations of the Law Against the Prescribed Procedures for Performing Military Service During Assemblies**

Military reservists for evasion of assemblies and for violations of the law that they have committed against

the prescribed procedures for the performance of military service while attending assemblies are liable in accordance with Republic of Belarus legislation that is in force.

## SECTION 6.

### MILITARY REGISTRATION OF MILITARY RESERVISTS AND CONSCRIPTS

#### Article 35. General Regulations of Military Registration

All military reservists and conscripts are subject to military registration. Military registration of military reservists and conscripts is a statewide system for the registration and analysis of available conscript and military reservist resources in the republic. The military registration system is linked with the citizen registration system. The functioning of the military registration system is supported by Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense and Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, and by local organs of state rule.

Military registration of military reservists and conscripts at enterprises, institutions, and organizations is conducted in accordance with the Instruction on Military Registration that was approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Military registration of all military reservists is subdivided into general, special, individual-qualitative, and individual-primary (personal).

#### Article 36. General and Special Registration

Military reservists who are not reserved by enterprises, institutions or organizations for the period of mobilization and wartime and conscripts are on the general military registration.

Military reservists who, in the prescribed procedure, are reserved for enterprises, institutions and organizations for the period of mobilization and wartime are on the special military registration.

#### Article 37. Personal-Qualitative and Personal-Primary (Personal) Registration

Personal-qualitative registration of all military reservists and conscripts is assigned to rayon (city) military commissariats.

Personal-primary registration of all military reservists and conscripts is conducted in rural locations, and also in cities and in villages where there are no military commissariats, and is assigned to city, village, and rural Soviets of People's Deputies executive committees.

The personal registration of those military reservists and conscripts who work and study is conducted by enterprises, institutions and organizations regardless of the types of ownership or management conditions. At the same time they are tasked to submit proposals to reserve military reservists in their own interests.

Managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations assume personal responsibility for the completeness and quality of the military registration of military reservists and conscripts and the reservation of military reservists.

#### Article 38. Military Registration of Citizens Who Reside Abroad

Military registration of citizens of the Republic of Belarus who live abroad is conducted by Republic of Belarus diplomatic or consular representatives who ensure the arrival of male citizens of the Republic of Belarus when they reach draft age at Republic of Belarus military commissariats for conscription for military service.

#### Article 39. Acceptance for Military Registration and Removal from Military Registration. Exclusion From Military Registration

For processing acceptance for military registration, all servicemen who have been released into the reserve, and also individuals who have been released from military service and enrolled in the reserve, are obligated to personally appear at the appropriate military commissariats within one week of their arrival at their place of residence.

When a change of place of residence occurs, or upon departure for extended official temporary duty assignments, for school, to spend leave or to undergo treatment (for a period of over three months), military reservists and conscripts are obligated to be removed from military registration at their residence location and placed, within a week, on the military registration at their new residence location or at the location of their temporary duty assignment, their school, the place where they are spending their leave or undergoing treatment (for a period of over three months).

Reserve officers and also conscripts are obligated to personally appear at rayon (city) military commissariats for removal from military registration or acceptance for military registration.

During wartime, military reservists and conscripts are prohibited from departing from their place of permanent residence without the authorization of the rayon (city) military commissar.

Military reservists are obligated to surrender their military service cards along with their residence permit to the residential building maintenance organization, or enterprise, institution, or organization responsible for maintenance, for removal from military registration and for processing acceptance for military registration in the cases indicated in this article. Military reservists who have left a rural location or who have arrived at a rural location, or city, work, or resort settlement, are obligated to personally appear for removal from (or acceptance for) military registration with their military registration documents at the rural (village) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee.

Military reservists are obligated to appear at the military commissariat for:

entry of changes of military-registration specialties and to update military-registration data on their military service cards;

call up for assemblies;

medical reexaminations;

questionnaires and preparation of authorization to work with documents, models of vehicles and weapons;

presentation and withdrawal of mobilization orders; and,

conducting exercises (training) with the augmented military commissariat staff and conducting mobilization measures. Citizens without a military service obligation can also be enlisted to perform these measures.

Whenever a citizen is summoned to a military commissariat, a notice is completed of the type prescribed by the Instruction for Military Registration that has been approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers and in which the time of arrival because of the summons is noted but no more than three days for each notice. The notice is signed by the military commissar and is certified with a stamp.

Officers who have been released from military service into the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces reserve from the border troops, state security organs, internal troops, special motorized militia units or militarized fire fighting units (subunits) of the Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs, and also individuals of flag-rank and senior and middle command personnel who have special ranks and who have been released from Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs organs, are accepted for military registration in the corresponding ranks that have been awarded to them.

Individuals of flag-rank and senior and middle command personnel who do not have special ranks and who have been released from Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs organs remain on the registration at Republic of Belarus Ministry of Internal Affairs organs.

The following citizens are subject to exclusion from military registration:

citizens who have been declared to be unfit for military service with exclusion from military registration by military medical boards;

citizens who have reached the maximum age in the reserve;

citizens who have been drafted or accepted for military service;

citizens who have enlisted for service in the Republic of Belarus Border Troops, Committee for State Security, or Ministry of Internal Affairs organs;

female military reservists who have children; and, citizens who have died.

**Article 40. Obligations of Managers of Enterprises, Institutions, and Organizations, Officials, Military Reservists, and Conscripts to Comply With Military Registration Regulations**

Enterprises, institutions, and organizations, regardless of their forms of ownership or management conditions, conduct the registration of all military reservists and conscripts who work (study) at these enterprises, institutions or organizations in accordance with the regulations established by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers. They are also obligated to notify military reservists and conscripts about their summons to military commissariats and to ensure their timely appearance at this summons according to the military commissariat's requirements.

Managers of enterprises, organizations and institutions are obligated to submit written specifications on citizens who have been drafted or voluntarily accepted for military service at the requests of rayon (city) military commissariats.

Internal affairs organs are obligated to:

carry out the registration of military reservists and conscripts at their residence location only when there are military commissariat notes on their military registration documents on acceptance for military registration or removal from it, respectively;

conduct a search for and to deliver individuals who are evading the performance of their compulsory military service obligation to the military commissariat;

ensure maintenance of public order at:

oblast induction centers and rayon (city) military commissariat induction centers during the period of the draft and transportation of conscripts for military service; and,

assembly points for military reservists and vehicles during the period of their transportation to assemblies and performance of mobilization measures.

Civilian document registration organs are obligated to report, within a seven-day period, to rayon (city) military commissariats on the change of a first or last name or patronymic, changes made to registration documents on the date and location of birth by a military reservist or conscript, and also on cases of the registration of the death of a military reservist or conscript.

Inquiry and preliminary investigation organs are obligated to report, within a seven-day period, on conscripts with regard to whom they are conducting an inquiry or preliminary investigation; and people's courts are obliged to report on any conscript whose criminal case is being reviewed by a court, and also to report to the rayon

(city) military commissariats at which a conscript is registered for military service when a sentence with regard to a military reservist or conscript has entered into legal force.

Military registration cards of military reservists and certificates of conscripts who have been sentenced to incarceration, including those who have been sentenced to incarceration but who have been placed on probation with mandatory assignment to work, are sent by the courts to the appropriate military commissariats when the sentence enters into legal force.

Local Soviets of People's Deputies medical-industrial injury expert commissions and social security organs are obligated, within a seven-day period, to report on all military reservists and conscripts who have been declared to be disabled regardless of the disability group.

Managers of residential building maintenance and other organizations, enterprises, and institutions that maintain apartment buildings, and also homeowners, are obligated to submit in a timely manner to the appropriate military commissariats and executive committees of rural and village Soviets of People's Deputies which have been tasked to conduct initial personal-primary registration, housing books, registration, and military registration documents on residents who are military reservists or conscripts for preparation of their acceptance for military registration, removal from registration or for collation of registration information; and also to notify military reservists and conscripts when they are summoned to military commissariats.

Citizens without a definite place of residence are obligated to present themselves for military registration at the nearest military commissariat or rural (village) Soviet of People's Deputies executive committee.

Military reservists and conscripts are obligated to report, within a seven-day period, changes in their family situation, place of residence, education, job location, and position to the registration organ at which they are registered for military service.

#### **Article 41. Liability for Violating Military Registration Regulations**

Managers and other officials of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of their forms of ownership or management conditions, who prevent the fulfillment by citizens of their obligations to register for military service or to not fulfill the obligations prescribed by this Law, as well as military reservists and conscripts, are liable in accordance with the laws that are in force for the violation of prescribed military registration regulations, including failure to appear at the military commissariat without valid reasons, damage or loss of military registration documents, being late in reporting to the registration organ at which they are registered for military service information on a change of place of residence or work or of position.

## **SECTION 7.**

### **CALL UP FOR MOBILIZATION AND DEMOBILIZATION**

#### **Article 42. Call Up for Military Service for Mobilization and Subsequent Conscription for Military Service in Wartime**

A total or partial mobilization is announced by the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet.

Subsequent call ups of military reservists and conscripts during wartime are conducted by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

Administration and notification staffs are created to notify military reservists and suppliers of equipment at enterprises, institutions and organizations, and assembly points for military reservists and equipment are created for dispatching them in accordance with the military mobilization plan.

Exercises (training) connected with the fulfillment of the duties stipulated by the mobilization plan are regularly conducted with citizens who have been called up for augmented military commissariat staffs, for administration and notification staffs, and for military reservist and equipment assembly points.

When a mobilization is announced, all military reservists who are at military musters at that time are detained until a special order is issued, and can be called up for military service. The leaves of servicemen, including of compulsory service military personnel, are terminated and servicemen return to their military units.

With the announcement of mobilization, decisions of rayon (city) draft boards on granting draft age citizens deferments and releasing them from the draft that were made while conducting the next drafts for military service are repealed. Further employment of deferments and releases from the draft that have been established by Articles 15 and 16 of this Law, except for deferments and releases for health reasons, are suspended.

When a mobilization and subsequent call ups are announced in wartime, military reservists and conscripts can be conscripted from 18 years of age to the maximum age to be in the reserve that is established by this Law. In wartime, the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers can lower the draft age and increase the maximum age to be in the reserve.

Conscription for military service based on mobilization and subsequent conscriptions for military service in wartime are carried out by military commissariats.

Enlisting citizens for military service, including voluntarily, while bypassing military commissariats is prohibited.

In order to ensure the normal operation of the republic's enterprises, institutions and organizations during mobilization, their gradual transition to work under wartime

conditions, and also to ensure the uninterrupted operation of the organs of state rule and administration in wartime, and of enterprises, organizations and institutions in peacetime, the reservation of highly skilled leading workers, specialists, workers and employees who are military reservists is conducted in peacetime.

The reservation of military reservists is carried out by granting them deferments from call up for military service in the case of mobilization and subsequent call ups in wartime as prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

#### **Article 43. Obligations and Responsibilities of Citizens and Managers of Enterprises, Institutions and Organizations for Failing to Carry Out Call Up Measures During Mobilization and Subsequent Call Ups in Wartime**

When a mobilization and subsequent call ups for military service are announced in wartime, military reservists and conscripts are obligated to appear at assembly points within the time periods indicated in their mobilization orders, in the military commissariat notices that they have received, or in rayon (city) military commissars' orders

When mobilization and subsequent call ups are announced in wartime, executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies and managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the types of ownership or management conditions, are obligated to ensure the timely notification and arrival of military reservists at assembly points or at military units.

Citizens who have not appeared at assembly points within the indicated time periods when called up during mobilization or subsequent call ups in wartime, managers of enterprises, institutions and organizations, and other officials who impede the timely appearance of citizens when called up are liable as established by the laws that are in force.

#### **Article 44. Material Support of Citizens Who Have Been Called Up for Military Service During Mobilization and Subsequent Call Ups in Wartime**

A complete registration at places of work is conducted with military reservists and conscripts who have been called up for military service during mobilization and subsequent call ups in wartime.

Housing occupied by citizens who have been called up during mobilization and subsequent call ups during wartime is retained for them.

State support (allowances or pensions) to families of citizens who have been drafted for military service during mobilization and subsequent call ups in wartime is conducted on the basis of Republic of Belarus laws that are in force.

#### **Article 45. Release Upon Demobilization**

Release upon demobilization is conducted by order of the Republic of Belarus Minister of Defense on the basis of a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decision.

Servicemen who have been released from military service upon demobilization are provided with a complete set of uniforms and shoes. Transportation of these servicemen to their place of residence and supplying them with food during their trip is carried out at state expense.

### **SECTION 8.**

#### **FINAL PROVISIONS**

#### **Article 46. Financial and Material-Technical Support of Measures Associated With the Fulfillment of Universal Military Service Obligation**

Financial support of measures associated with the fulfillment of this Law and also compensation for expenditures borne by enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the types of ownership or managerial conditions, and by local Soviets of People's Deputies as a result of the execution of Article 11, the second, third, and fourth parts of Article 19, and the eighth and eleventh parts of Article 30, and the second, third and fifth parts of this Article are carried out using Republic of Belarus Ministry of Defense resources. Compensation procedures are prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The average salary is retained for members of registration boards, military medical boards, doctors-specialists, middle medical personnel, technical workers, and service personnel who have been allocated for work in conscription districts and at induction centers during the registration and conscription of citizens for military service or at assemblies, the conduct of medical examinations or reexaminations, and also for transporting citizens who have been drafted from military commissariats to induction centers (to military units), during the time they are carrying out these duties. Individuals who are involved with entrepreneurship without having formed a juridical person, including medical activities, are paid compensation by local organs of state administration based on a calculation of their minimum salary.

If the fulfillment of their duties by the individuals listed above has been associated with a departure from their permanent residence location, they are compensated for round trip travel expenses from their residence to their work location, and also for leasing housing and per diem based upon the standards for official temporary duty assignments.

Executive committees of local Soviets of People's Deputies for official activities and for conducting medical examinations of citizens who have been drafted for military service are obligated to supply military commissariats with buildings and office space, induction centers (assembly points) that are furnished and equipped with the necessary equipment, technical systems, medical instruments and medicines, and to allocate the required

number of doctors-specialists, middle medical personnel, and technical workers to the appropriate medical boards that are provided for by this Law.

Local Soviet of People's Deputies' executive organs resolve the allocation of the required number of motor vehicles from enterprises, institutions and organizations to military commissariats for the timely and organized appearance of conscripts at inductions centers (at military units) and military reservists at the location where assemblies are conducted.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman

**On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus**  
93UM0401D Minsk VO SLAVU RODINY in Russian  
9 Dec 92 p 1

[Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree and Law of the Republic of Belarus, signed by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman S. Shushkevich, 5 November 1992, Minsk: "Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus'" ]

[Text]

**Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree "On the Enactment of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus'"**

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To enact the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus" from the day of its promulgation.

2. To charge the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, within three months after the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus" has been enacted, to:

submit proposals on bringing Republic of Belarus laws into compliance with this Law to the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet; and,

ensure that Republic of Belarus ministries, state committees and departments review and repeal their normative acts that contradict this Law.

3. The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers will, within two months after the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus":

review and approve the organizational structure and authorized strength of Republic of Belarus Border Troops units and subunits;

ensure the financing of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops and determine the procedures for acquiring and

utilizing special vehicles, equipment, objects and other contraband that has been legally confiscated by them for the needs of the border troops.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
5 November 1992  
Minsk

**Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus"**

**SECTION 1**

**GENERAL PROVISIONS**

**Article 1. The Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

The Republic of Belarus Border Troops are a state organ of executive power that guard and protect the state border and sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus. In their activities, the border troops are subordinate to the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

**Article 2. Legal Basis for the Activities of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

The Constitution of the Republic of Belarus, this Law, the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus", and other normative acts of the Republic of Belarus are the legal basis for the activities of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops.

Supervision of the execution of the laws in the activities of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops is carried out by the Republic of Belarus Procurator General and the procurators subordinate to him.

**Article 3. Missions of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

The missions of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops are:

to guard and protect the state border;

to ensure the sovereignty of the Republic of Belarus and the protection of its economic interests on the state border;

to ensure observance of the republic law on the state border and fulfillment of the obligations that result from the international treaties and agreements of the Republic of Belarus on issues of the state border regime;

to participate in the accomplishment of missions for the defense and security of the Republic of Belarus on the state border; and,

to assist law enforcement and conservation organs in the protection of citizens, natural wealth and the environment in the border strip (zone).

**Article 4. Principles of the Operation of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

The activities of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops are structured on the principles of legality, humanitarianism, respect for individual rights and freedoms, cooperation with the organs of power and administration, enterprises, institutions, public associations, officials and citizens.

Glasnost in the activities of the border troops is ensured through systematically providing the organs of power and administration, public associations, the population and the mass media with information on the border service and the state of protection of the Republic of Belarus State Border and the measures to strengthen it.

To accomplish the missions with which they have been tasked, the border troops have the right to enlist citizens, with their concurrence, for cooperation as prescribed by Republic of Belarus law.

**Article 5. Organization of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

The Republic of Belarus Border Troops consist of the Main Border Troops Directorate under the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, border posts, border monitoring posts, aviation units and other special units and subunits. Their organizational structure is determined by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The official activities of border troops units and subunits are defined by the Statute that was approved by the Main Border Troops Directorate Chief, the commander of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Belarus.

The financing of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops is carried out from the State Budget and other sources.

**SECTION 2.****DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS BORDER TROOPS****Article 6. Duties of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

Republic of Belarus Border Troops are obligated:

to warn and prevent the crossing the Republic of Belarus state border by individuals and transport vehicles outside entry points, or by illegal methods, and to detect and detain violators of the Republic of Belarus State Border;

to let individuals, transport vehicles, cargoes, and other properties cross the Republic of Belarus state border, at prescribed facilities and at the prescribed time when the appropriate completed documents are at hand;

to ensure the fulfillment of the obligations that result from international treaties of the Republic of Belarus on state border regime issues;

to prevent any attempts to illegally change the crossing of the Republic of Belarus State Border locally;

to monitor, independently or jointly with internal affairs organs, and with other interested ministries and departments, observance of the regulations of the border regime and the regime at entry points across the state border;

to assist customs institutions in preventing the movement across the state border of physical assets, hard currency and other materials that are a state or military secret and which are prohibited for import into the Republic of Belarus or for export from it;

to provide required assistance to the specially authorized Republic of Belarus state organs which monitor the preservation of natural resources and the observance of rules for economic activities, and also protect the environment from pollution, in the areas where duty is being performed;

to monitor compliance by vessels of all states with established navigation procedures when they are in the waters of border rivers, lakes and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus;

to repel any invasion of armed formations onto the territory of the Republic of Belarus, to prevent armed and other provocations on the border, and to protect the border population, state, personal and other property from the listed criminal infringements.

**Article 7. Rights of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

Within the confines of the border strip and zone, at entry points across the state border and also on territory where the border zone has not been established, but where the border troops carry out operations to protect the Republic of Belarus State Border, border troops have the right to:

assign border details, to move in any sectors of terrain, to verify documents, to conduct inspections of transport vehicles and the cargoes and other property being carried by them, and to form border details to escort transport vehicles;

carry out required operational search measures, to conduct urgent investigative activities and to conduct inquiries on cases of violations of the state border and also on other violations of the law associated with the activities of organized criminal groups on the border, in accordance with the laws of the Republic of Belarus;

carry out the administrative detention of individuals who have violated the border regime or the regime at entry points across the state border, and also to inspect and, if necessary, to seize the items and documents they have on their persons, in accordance with the laws that are in force; and to inform the procurator and prepare a report on each case of administrative detention, the personal search of the detainee, and the inspection and seizure of items and documents that the detainee had on his person;

carry out administrative detention of citizens of the Republic of Belarus and foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship who have violated or who attempt to violate the Republic of Belarus State Border and, when there are insufficient grounds to file criminal cases against them, with the procurator's authorization, to detain foreign citizens and individuals without citizenship for the time required for their transfer to the border authorities of a neighboring state if another decision has not been made with regard to these individuals;

to keep individuals who have been administratively detained, and also individuals with regard to whom a preventive restriction has been selected in custody in accordance with the laws that are in force;

summon individuals to border troops subunits to clarify the circumstances of violations of the Republic of Belarus State Border, its regime, the border regime, and the regime at points of entry across the state border; and, if these individuals fail to appear, to have them conveyed there by internal affairs organs in the procedure prescribed by law. When necessary the circumstances of these violations can be clarified in other locations;

verify the documents for the right of entry into the republic or departure from the republic of individuals who are traveling across the Republic of Belarus State Border, make the appropriate entries in these documents, and when necessary confiscate them temporarily; and to prevent from crossing the state border individuals who do not have valid documents authorizing them to do so until they have properly completed the documents for the right to enter the Republic of Belarus or to depart from the republic, or until clarifying the circumstances of the loss of documents by Republic of Belarus citizens during a stay abroad, and establishing their identity;

while considering the severity and circumstances of violations of the law that have been committed by citizens, resolve the issues of permitting them to cross the state border into the Republic of Belarus or leave the republic;

carry out, independently or jointly with customs institutions, the inspection of foreign transport vehicles and those that belong to the Republic of Belarus, and also individuals who are traveling across the state border and the cargoes being carried by them;

determine, jointly with interested organizations, enterprises, and institutions, the locations and duration of stops (halts) of transport vehicles travelling abroad at entry points across the Republic of Belarus State Border;

restrict, in certain situations, the carrying out of various types of work in the border strip, with the exception of construction work carried out in accordance with international treaties of the Republic of Belarus, construction work of significance to the republic, and work to eliminate the aftereffects of natural disasters or to localize dangerous infectious diseases;

to utilize the electrical communications systems of ministries, state committees and departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of departmental subordination, when repelling an invasion of the territory of the Republic of Belarus by armed formations, preventing armed and other provocations on the state border, searching for and detaining violators of the state border, and also in other cases where the situation makes it necessary, according to established procedure;

freely utilize transport vehicles belonging to enterprises, organizations or citizens, except transport vehicles of diplomatic, consular or other missions of foreign states, international organizations, and also special purpose transport vehicles, when repelling an invasion of the territory of the republic by armed formations, preventing armed and other provocations, and pursuing state border violators and delivering them to a border troops subunit;

enjoy free use of all types of public transportation of city, suburban, or local routes (except taxis) within the republic;

create voluntary formations of local residents for participation in guarding the state border in populated border areas and at entry points across the state border;

in the procedure prescribed by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers, for the purpose of the material-technical support of operational-official activities of border troop units, to acquire special vehicles on the basis of a non-cash transaction, and also legally seized or confiscated property, and to utilize a portion of the resources from the contraband that has been detained by border details for the needs of the republic border troops.

In required cases that are associated with the search for and detention of violators of the Republic of Belarus State Border, border troops can exercise the rights that have been granted to them on the territory of the Republic of Belarus and outside the borders of the sector being guarded.

#### **Article 8. Rights of the Republic of Belarus Border Troops With Regard to Foreign Vessels and Nonmilitary Vessels Belonging to the Republic of Belarus Border Troops**

In the portion of waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water belonging to the Republic of Belarus, with regard to foreign vessels and nonmilitary vessels that belong to the Republic of Belarus the Republic of Belarus Border Troops have the right to:

suggest that the vessel fly the national flag if it has not been raised; and conduct questioning on the purpose for which the ship has entered Republic of Belarus waters;

suggest that the vessel change course if it is headed for an area that is closed to navigation; or,

halt the vessel and inspect it if it does not respond to query signals, if it is located in an area that is closed to

navigation, if it violates other entry or navigation regulations while it is in Republic of Belarus waters, and also if it engages in fishing or other activities in violation of Republic of Belarus law, its international treaties, or generally recognized principles and standards of international law.

Inspection of a vessel consists of an examination of ship and navigational documents, the documents of crew members and passengers, documents for cargoes and, if necessary, the vessel's holds and cargoes.

After inspection a vessel may be authorized to continue to sail in Republic of Belarus waters, it can be suggested that it leave Republic of Belarus waters, or it can be detained in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Republic of Belarus State Border";

a border detail can be placed on a vessel in required cases to escort the vessel to port or from port to the Republic of Belarus State Border;

individuals who have committed crimes and who are subject to criminal liability in accordance with Republic of Belarus law can be removed from a vessel and detained, and they can be handed over to inquiry and investigatory organs, if nothing else is prescribed by the international treaties of the Republic of Belarus.

### SECTION 3.

#### **PERFORMANCE OF SERVICE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS BORDER TROOPS**

##### **Article 9. Republic of Belarus Border Troops Cadres**

Republic of Belarus Border Troops cadres consist of the command and rank and file personnel of these troops who are on active military service.

Individuals who perform active military service in the Republic of Belarus Border Troops are servicemen and have a unique uniform and insignia, models of which are being approved by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The performance of service by officers, warrant officers, and other servicemen is carried out in accordance with the statutes on the performance of military service of the corresponding categories of servicemen, by military regulations, and by other normative acts.

Citizens of the Republic of Belarus are drafted for active compulsory service in the Republic of Belarus Border Troops in accordance with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Universal Military Service Obligation and Military Service".

### SECTION 4.

#### **GUARANTEES OF THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS AND LEGAL INTERESTS OF REPUBLIC OF BELARUS BORDER TROOPS SERVICEMEN**

##### **Article 10. Status of Republic of Belarus Border Troops Servicemen**

Republic of Belarus Border Troops servicemen are representatives of the authorities and are under the protection of the state while performing their official duties; no one, except organs and officials that are directly authorized to do so by law, has the right to interfere in the official activities of the border troops.

The demands of border troops servicemen while they perform their official duties are mandatory for fulfillment by citizens and officials. In the event that these demands are illegal, the actions of border troops servicemen can be appealed in the prescribed procedure.

Illegal activities against border troops servicemen and citizens assisting them in guarding the border, such as disobedience, insults, resistance, threats, infliction of bodily injury or infringements against their lives, health or property, and also other actions that prevent the fulfillment of the duties assigned to Republic of Belarus Border Troops servicemen, will entail the liability prescribed by Republic of Belarus law.

##### **Article 11. Social Protection of Republic of Belarus Border Troops Servicemen**

The measures for the social protection of Republic of Belarus Border Troops servicemen and their family members are defined by Republic of Belarus laws that are in force.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
5 November 1992  
Minsk

#### **On State Border of The Republic of Belarus**

93UM0401E Minsk VO SLAVU RODINY in Russian  
9 Dec 92 p 2

[Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree and Law of the Republic of Belarus, signed by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman S. Shushkevich, 4 November 1992, Minsk: "Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus'"]

[Text]

**Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Decree "On the Enactment of the Law of the Republic of Belarus 'On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus'"**

The Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet decrees:

1. To enact the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus" from the day of its promulgation.

2. Until the laws of the Republic of Belarus are brought into conformity with the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus" these laws that are in force on issues concerning the State Border of the Republic of Belarus are applied insofar as they do not contradict this Law.

3. The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers is charged, within a two-month period after the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On Border Troops of the Republic of Belarus", to:

submit to the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet proposals on bringing the laws of the Republic of Belarus into conformity with this Law;

ensure that ministries and departments review and repeal their normative acts that contradict this law;

designate Republic of Belarus border representatives on the Belarusian-Polish sector of the Republic State Border and define their authority and the procedures for resolving issues associated with maintaining the regime of the Republic of Belarus State Border; and to designate Republic of Belarus border representatives to other sectors of the Republic State Border as Republic of Belarus Border Troops units organize their guarding;

resolve the issue of establishing a border strip, border zone and a border regime on the Republic of Belarus State Border; and to submit proposals to the Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet on creating volunteer formations to assist border troops in guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border in populated border areas and in guarding the rights, duties, and procedures for the utilization of these formations.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman  
4 November 1992  
Minsk

#### **Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the State Border of the Republic of Belarus"**

### **SECTION 1**

#### **GENERAL PROVISIONS**

##### **Article 1. The Republic of Belarus State Border**

The Republic of Belarus State Border is a line and the vertical surface that follows that line which define the limits of the territory of the Republic of Belarus—the land, waters, the mineral resources, and airspace.

The Republic of Belarus State Border is defined by Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet laws and by Republic of Belarus international treaties.

##### **Article 2. Laws of the Republic of Belarus on the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The Republic of Belarus Law on the State Border of the Republic of Belarus consists of this Law and other laws

of the Republic of Belarus that have been adopted in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Belarus and this Law.

##### **Article 3. Establishment of the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The Republic of Belarus State Border, if nothing else is prescribed by international treaties of the Republic of Belarus, is established as follows:

on the ground—along characteristic points and lines of terrain relief, or along clearly visible orientation points;

on navigable rivers—along the center of the river's main channel or thalweg; on nonnavigable rivers (streams)—along their center or along the center of their main branch; on lakes or other bodies of water—along a straight line that connects the accesses of the Republic of Belarus State Border to the shores of the lake or other body of water.

The Republic of Belarus State Border that passes along a river (stream), lake or other body of water does not move if the contour of their shores or the level of their water changes or if the river's (stream's) channel is diverted to one side or the other;

in reservoirs, hydrosystems and other man-made bodies of water—in accordance with the line of the Republic of Belarus State Border that passed through the terrain before it was flooded;

on railroad and automobile bridges, dams and other structures that pass through border sectors of navigable and nonnavigable rivers (streams)—along the center of these structures or along their technological axis, regardless of where the Republic of Belarus State Border passes in the water.

##### **Article 4. Internal Waters of the Republic of Belarus**

The waters of rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water, the shores of which completely belong to the Republic of Belarus, are the Republic of Belarus internal waters.

##### **Article 5. Designation of the Republic of Belarus State Borders**

The Republic of Belarus State Border on terrain is designated by clearly visible border markers, and their shape and dimensions and the procedures for installing them are defined by Republic of Belarus laws and international treaties.

##### **Article 6. Mutual Relations of the Republic of Belarus With Neighboring States on Border Issues**

Border issues with neighboring states are resolved by the Republic of Belarus on the basis of mutuality and good-neighbor relations in accordance with this Law and other Republic of Belarus laws and international treaties.

## SECTION 2.

### THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS STATE BORDER REGIME

#### **Article 7. Definition of the Republic of Belarus State Border Regime**

The Republic of Belarus State Border regime is the procedure for crossing this border, for nonmilitary and military vessels sailing and being in parts of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus, for the access of foreign ships to republic ports and their stays in them, for the maintenance of the state border, for the carrying out of various operations and fishing and other activities on the Republic of Belarus State Border, which are defined by this Law, other laws, and international treaties of the Republic of Belarus.

#### **Article 8. Crossing the Republic of Belarus State Border**

Rail, automobile, river, air, and other routes cross the Republic of Belarus State Border at entry points established by the Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers in accordance with Republic of Belarus law and international treaties.

Entry points are border rail and automobile stations, river ports and airports and airfields that are open for international communication after the completion of their construction and infrastructure development and the creation of border troops' entry control points, customs institutions, and other organs to exercise control on the Republic of Belarus State Border.

The limits (borders) of entry points are established by the border troops and customs control organs in coordination with oblast (city) Soviets of People's Deputies.

Nonmilitary river vessels and military vessels cross the Republic of Belarus State Border in accordance with this Law, other laws, and also regulations issued by Republic of Belarus organs that are authorized to do so.

Airliners cross the Republic of Belarus State Border in specially allocated air flight corridors in accordance with this Law, other Republic of Belarus laws, and also regulations issued by organs authorized to do so. Crossing the state border outside the air corridors is permitted only with the authorization of the republic organs of the Republic of Belarus Unified Air Traffic Control System and the Air Defense Troops.

#### **Article 9. The Take-Off and Landing of Airliners**

The take-off of airliners from Republic of Belarus territory, and also their landing after flying into the Republic of Belarus, takes place at airports (airfields) that have been opened for international flights where there are border troops entry-control points, customs institutions, and other services that exercise control at the state

border. Any other airliner take-off and landing procedure is permitted only with the authorization of the republic organs that are authorized to do so.

#### **Article 10. Control During the Crossing of the Republic of Belarus State Border**

Individuals, transport vehicles, cargoes, and other property that travel across the Republic of Belarus State Border are subject to border and customs control. Sanitary-quarantine, veterinary, phytosanitary control, control of the export of cultural treasures, and other types of control are also carried out, if necessary. Control is organized and executed in the procedure prescribed by Republic of Belarus laws.

Captains (commanders) of river vessels and airliners, supervisors of trains and drivers of motor vehicles that travel abroad are criminally, administratively and otherwise liable, in accordance with Republic of Belarus law, for the illegal presence of aliens in the transport vehicles entrusted to them.

Inspection of transport vehicles is conducted in the presence of the owners and transport vehicle servicing personnel. At the request of border troops representatives, officials of transportation organizations are obligated to appear for the inspection of transport vehicles, to open sealed rail cars, motor vehicles, containers and other holds of river vessels and airliners that travel abroad.

#### **Article 11. Entry of Individuals, Transport Vehicles, Cargoes and Other Property Across the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The admission of individuals who are traveling across the Republic of Belarus State Border is carried out by border troops on the basis of valid documents for the right of entry onto the territory of the Republic of Belarus or departure from the republic.

The admission of transport vehicles, cargoes, and other property across the border is carried out in accordance with Republic of Belarus law and its international treaties.

In accordance with Republic of Belarus international treaties, a simplified procedure may be established for the admission of individuals, transport vehicles, cargoes, and other property across the state border.

#### **Article 12. Procedures for Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Military Vessels To Enter Republic of Belarus Internal Waters and Ports**

Foreign nonmilitary vessels and military vessels can enter Republic of Belarus internal waters and ports that have been opened for access of such vessels. The list of ports that have been opened for the access of foreign nonmilitary vessels and military vessels, the procedures for entering and staying in them (performance of cargo and passenger operations, contact with the shore, ship crew members' access to the shore) and other regulations

associated with access of the previously named nonmilitary and military vessels into Republic of Belarus internal waters and ports and their stay in them are prescribed by Republic of Belarus law and also by the regulations issued by the organs that are authorized to do that.

**Article 13. Obligations of Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Military Vessels for Observance of Navigational and Other Regulations in Republic of Belarus Waters**

Foreign nonmilitary vessels and military vessels, while sailing and staying in parts of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus, are obligated to observe radio communications, navigation, port, customs, sanitation, and other regulations.

Foreign nonmilitary vessels and military vessels, while sailing and staying in parts of the waters of border rivers, lakes and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus, or in the event of forced noncompliance with sailing regulations, are obligated to report this to the administration of the nearest Republic of Belarus port.

**Article 14. Prohibition of Fishing, Research, and Hydrographic Activities of Foreign Vessels in Republic of Belarus Waters**

Fishing, research and hydrographic activities of foreign vessels in parts of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus are prohibited, with the exception of cases when such activities are being carried out on the basis of authorization by Republic of Belarus organs that are authorized to do so, or on the basis of the republic's international treaties.

**Article 15. Procedures for Carrying Out Economic Activities on the Republic of Belarus State Border**

Navigation, the utilization of water facilities for the needs of timber rafting and other types of water utilization, the construction of various water structures, and the carrying out of other work in parts of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus, the utilization of lands and forests, the conduct of mining and geological exploration, fishing and other economic activities on the Republic of Belarus State Border are conducted in accordance with Republic of Belarus laws and its international treaties.

The procedures for carrying out all types of economic activities on the Republic of Belarus State Border are established by the Republic of Belarus Border Troops in coordination with local organs of state power.

**Article 16. Temporary Cessation of Traffic Across the Republic of Belarus State Border in the Event of the Threat of the Spread of Infectious Diseases. Quarantine**

In the event of the threat of the spread of dangerous infectious diseases onto the territory of the Republic of Belarus or a neighboring state, travel across the Republic of Belarus State Border on the threatened sectors may, based upon a Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers decision, be temporarily restricted or halted, or a quarantine may be established for the crossing of the Republic of Belarus State Border by people, animals, cargoes being transported, seed planting materials, and other plant and animal products.

**Article 17. Republic of Belarus State Border Violators**

Republic of Belarus State Border violators are:

individuals who cross the border or who attempt to cross the Republic of Belarus State Border by any methods outside the entry points, or at border entry points but in violation of the prescribed border crossing regulations.

individuals who have penetrated or who attempt to penetrate into a foreign border crossing transport vehicle, or into one that belongs to the Republic of Belarus, for the purpose of illegal exit from Republic of Belarus territory.

foreign nonmilitary vessels or military vessels that have entered into a portion of border rivers, lakes or other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus in violation of established regulations;

airliners and other aircraft that cross the Republic of Belarus State Border without the appropriate authorization or while committing a violation of the flight regulations for crossing the Republic of Belarus State Border

Crossing the Republic of Belarus State Border using any other technical means or other means without the appropriate authorization to do so, or in violation of the prescribed procedure, is also a violation of the State Border.

Individuals who have accidentally crossed the Republic of Belarus State Border are treated as violators of the border regime.

**Article 18. Republic of Belarus Border Authorities**

The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers appoints Republic of Belarus border representatives from among border troops officers to resolve the issues associated with the maintenance of the Republic of Belarus State Border regime and also to resolve border incidents on certain sectors of the republic's state border.

Republic of Belarus border authorities are guided by Republic of Belarus laws and also by international treaties.

Issues that are unresolved by the border authorities are resolved through diplomatic channels.

**SECTION 3.****THE BORDER REGIME****Article 19. The Border Zone and the Border Strip**

The Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers establishes a border strip and can establish a border zone to ensure proper order on the Republic of Belarus State Border.

As a rule, the border zone is established within the limits of the territory of the rayon, city, village, or rural soviet that is adjacent to the Republic of Belarus State Border. The portion of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus and the islands located in these waters are also included in the border zone (there, where it is being established).

A border zone is established directly along the Republic of Belarus State Border on its land sectors or along the banks of border rivers, lakes or other bodies of water while taking into account the specific features of local conditions. Populated areas and popular local relaxation locations are not included in the border zone.

**Article 20. The Border Regime**

A border regime regulating the conduct of work, entry regulations, temporary stay, movement of citizens, registration and maintenance at wharves, piers, in ports and at other basing facilities for self-propelled and non-self-propelled vessels, their sailing and location in parts of waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus, in accordance with this Law and other Republic of Belarus laws, is established in the border zone or border strip as prescribed by Republic of Belarus Council of Ministers.

The procedures that are prescribed by the first part of this article for registration and maintenance at wharves and piers, in ports, and at other basing facilities for self-propelled and non-self-propelled vessels, their sailing and location in parts of waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus also extend to the territories of the rayon, city, village, or rural soviet that are adjacent to the Republic of Belarus State Border where a border zone has not been established.

Maintaining self-propelled and non-self-propelled vessels outside the prescribed wharves, piers, and other basing facilities, or at these facilities but in violation of the maintenance regulations, and also moving them away from the shore or anchoring them near the shore outside of anchorages and other basing facilities is prohibited.

**Article 21. Entry into the Border Zone and Border Strip. The Conduct of Work**

Entry into the border zone by individuals who do not permanently reside in it without the authorization of

internal affairs organs is prohibited, unless other procedures have been established.

Border troops issue the authorization for entry, temporary stay, and conduct of work in a border strip. In required cases, they can introduce additional interim regime restrictions on entry and conduct of work in the border strip.

**Article 22. Specific Features of the Border Regime and the Portion of Waters of Border Rivers, Lakes and Other Bodies of Water That Belong to the Republic of Belarus**

The portion of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus and the islands located in these waters are under the control of the border troops.

Movement along the banks and ice of border rivers, lakes and other bodies of water outside the roads and paths designated for that, or in violation of movement regulations, is prohibited.

**Article 23. The Regime at Entry Points On the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The regime at entry points on the Republic of Belarus State Border, the procedures for the presence and travel of all individuals and transport vehicles within the borders of the territory of border rail and automobile stations, river ports, airports and airfields that are open for international communications, and also the conducting of other activities associated with entry across the state border of individuals, transport vehicles, cargoes and other equipment are defined by this Law and by other Republic of Belarus laws.

The regime at entry points on the Republic of Belarus State Border is established by the border troops in coordination with customs control organs and oblast (city) Soviets of People's Deputies.

In buildings and locations where border control is being carried out, border troops establish additional regime regulations that regulate the procedures for entry into them of individuals who are participating in the control and servicing of passengers and transport vehicles that cross the border, and that exclude illegal crossing of the Republic of Belarus State Border.

**SECTION 4.****GUARDING THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS STATE BORDER****Article 24. Guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The Republic of Belarus Border Troops are tasked with guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border on land, rivers, lakes and other bodies of water, and also at entry points on the state border, and Republic of Belarus Armed Forces Air Defense Troops are tasked with guarding the airspace.

While carrying out missions for guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border, the Republic of Belarus Border Troops and Republic of Belarus Armed Forces Air Defense Troops are guided by this Law, the Law of the Republic of Belarus "On the Republic of Belarus Border Troops", by other laws and international treaties, and also by normative acts that have been especially issued by organs that are authorized to do so.

**Article 25. Grounds for Detaining Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels and Vessels Belonging to the Republic of Belarus by the Border Troops**

A nonmilitary vessel that is located in the portion of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water that belong to the Republic of Belarus is detained by border troops and escorted to the nearest port or other appropriate point if:

the vessel is located in a region that has been declared by authorized organs, in the prescribed manner, to be restricted for sailing;

the vessel is picking up or setting down any individual or loading or unloading cargoes or hard currency outside the locations designated for that, or in designated locations but without authorization of the appropriate republic organs;

the vessel is illegally engaging in fishing, research, or hydrographic activities; or discharging or burying substances that are harmful to health or to the living resources of the waters or other polluting wastes or materials; or is committing any other act that inflicts harm on the Republic of Belarus;

crew members or other individuals onboard the vessel damage the border markers, navigation barrier systems, communications cables, or other underwater or surface facilities that belong to the republic;

an aircraft takes off from or lands on the vessel, without the authorization of the republic organs authorized to do so;

the captain of the vessels has not presented the required ship or cargo documents;

the vessel does not obey the instructions of the border troops representatives or other appropriate republic organs; or,

the vessel violates the regulations prescribed by this Law, other laws, and international treaties of the republic or generally accepted principles and standards of international law.

A decision on detaining and inspecting a vessel is made in accordance with Republic of Belarus laws that are in force.

Special regulations are in force with regard to foreign military vessels that violate the procedures for sailing

and being present in the portion of the waters of border rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water.

**Article 26. The Report for Inspecting or Detaining Non-military Vessels**

A report is compiled on the inspection or detention of a nonmilitary vessel, which is signed by the border troops representative and by the captain of the inspected or detained vessel.

In the event of the detention of a vessel, the ship and cargo documents are taken from the captain and attached to the report. If the captain of an inspected or detained vessel thinks that the actions of the border troops are illegal or not in accordance with the content of the report, he can make a stipulation in any language on the report itself or on a separate document that is attached to the report. An appropriate entry is made on the report if the captain refuses to sign it.

**Article 27. Consequences of the Detention of Foreign Nonmilitary Vessels**

Detained foreign nonmilitary vessels are transferred to the authorized representatives of the appropriate neighboring states in the prescribed procedure, or are escorted outside the borders of the Republic of Belarus, or in cases prescribed by Republic of Belarus law, are seized based upon a court decision.

**Article 28. Regulations Applied Toward Transport Vehicles and Airliners That Violate the Procedures for Crossing The State Border and Being Within the Borders of the Republic of Belarus**

Special rules are in force with regard to land-based transport vehicles and airliners that violate the procedures for crossing the republic State Border and staying on Republic of Belarus territory or in its airspace.

**Article 29. The Use of Arms, Combat Vehicles, and Special Systems While Guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border**

The Republic of Belarus Border Troops and the Republic of Belarus Armed Forces Air Defense Troops utilize weapons, combat vehicles, and special systems while guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border to repel an armed attack or invasion onto the territory of the republic, to stop armed provocations on the Republic of Belarus State Border, to prevent the hijacking of airliners without passengers on board that belong to the Republic of Belarus, and also against violators of the Republic of Belarus State Border in response to the use of force by them or when the cessation of the violation or the detention of violators cannot be carried out by other means.

## SECTION 5.

**PARTICIPATION OF STATE ORGANS, PUBLIC ASSOCIATIONS, AND CITIZENS IN ASSISTING THE BORDER TROOPS IN GUARDING THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS STATE BORDER****Article 30. Participation of State Organs, Public Associations, and Citizens in Assisting the Border Troops in Guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border**

State organs, public associations, and officials are obligated to render comprehensive assistance to Republic of Belarus Border Troops to ensure the republic's sovereignty on the Republic of Belarus State Border.

The guarding of the Republic of Belarus State Border is carried out by border troops with the active participation of Republic of Belarus citizens. State organs and public associations assist the border troops to enlist Republic of Belarus citizens to assist border troops in guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border on a voluntary basis.

Voluntary people's formations are created in populated border areas and at entry points on the Republic of Belarus State Border in accordance with Republic of Belarus law.

**Article 31. Obligations of State Organs, Public Associations, Officials, and Citizens That Are Associated With Ensuring That the Republic of Belarus State Border Is Guarded**

State organs, public associations, officials, and also Republic of Belarus citizens are obliged to observe the Republic of Belarus State Border regime and to carry out the demands of the border regime and the regime at entry points on the Republic of Belarus State Border.

State organs, public associations, and officials must continuously work to explain to Republic of Belarus citizens the military, political, and economic significance of guarding the Republic of Belarus State Border.

## SECTION 6.

**LIABILITY FOR VIOLATION OF THE LAW ON THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS STATE BORDER****Article 32. Liability for Violation of the Law on the Republic of Belarus State Border**

Individuals who are guilty of violating or attempting to violate the Republic of Belarus State Border, its regime, the border regime, the regime at entry points on the Republic of Belarus State Border, illegal movement or attempted illegal movement of cargoes, materials, documents, and other objects on the Republic of Belarus State Border, and also other violations of the law on the Republic of Belarus State Border, bear criminal, administrative, or other liability in accordance with Republic of Belarus law.

[Signed] S. Shushkevich  
Republic of Belarus Supreme Soviet Chairman

## CENTRAL ASIAN STATES

**Osh Military Commissar on Draft Evasion**

*934K0613A Bishkek SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA  
in Russian 12 Jan 93 p 3*

[Interview with Colonel Kanybek Amanovich Altybayev, military commissar of Oshsk Oblast, by V. Akchurin, correspondent of SLOVO KYRGYZSTANA: "You Should Go and Be a Soldier, Sonny Boy..."]

[Text] "All men who are citizens of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan, regardless of ancestry, property ownership or position of employment, education, language, attitude towards religion, type and nature of work, place of residence, political or other incentives, race or nationality, are obligated to serve in the ranks of the military forces of the Armed Forces of the state...."

This Article from the Law of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan is specific in emphasizing all the points that worry citizens today about their military obligation. Everything is clear, logical, and lawful.... But here is an excerpt of a letter from Major General Dzh. Umetaliyev, chairman of the State Committee of the Republic for Defense, addressed to chiefs of oblast administration departments: "...More than 1,000 men have already deserted from the Armed Forces of the republic. Over 350 of them are from Oshsk Oblast.... They have a corrupting influence on local youths and significantly worsen the criminal situation in districts and cities...."

Does this mean that not everything is really so clear and logical with regard to fulfilling one's sacred duty to the state? Does it mean that if there is a law there is also anti-law activity?

Our correspondent spoke on this subject with Colonel K. Altybayev, military commissar of Oshsk Oblast.

[Correspondent] Kanybek Amanovich, the first "Ostankino" TV channel had a recent report about a mass refusal in the southern part of Kyrgyzstan to serve on active military duty. I remember, and one of the local newspapers wrote about it, that 40 percent of draft-age youths simply do not want to put on a military uniform. Is this an exaggeration? And if not, what are the reasons for flouting the law which, after all, no one has repealed?

[Altybayev] I think that the "Ostankino" channel could have had more interesting subjects to talk about with regard to the draft and army service. The situation with army replacements is simply catastrophic in many regions of Russia. And here we have not so much demographic reasons as an almost mass unwillingness to fulfill the requirements of a law.

Citizens of Kyrgyzstan also do not wish, as you say, to wear a military uniform. But 40 percent is a figure from the beginning of the draft call period. Our totals are more or less normal. Here are several numerical illustrations. The autumn 1991 draft call finished with a 98 percent

completion of the plan. But what is sad even about this is apparently a subject for a separate discussion: After having put on their uniforms, 12 percent of the southerners deserted. The spring 1992 draft call was completed at 98.5 percent, and the autumn 1992 call—at 103 percent, but this time we sent the lads off primarily to military units within the republic. It is true, however, that we did not avoid desertions here either: 6.6 percent of the new draftees deserted the army ranks.

Let me say something right at the beginning. Many parents, as well as the draftees themselves, have expressed dissatisfaction with having to send replacements to the CIS countries and especially to Russia. Alas, these are forced measures for the time being. Today we do not have a base for training pilots, rocket specialists, and air defense experts. So by sending our countrymen far away from home, we then get well-trained junior commanders who are critically needed by our national army.

And now about the reasons. It is true that no one repealed the law, but you have to agree that for a certain period of time it was "weakened" and was not responsive to the new principles of the sovereign republics, and permitted many different interpretations. This law has now been passed in Kyrgyzstan and, frankly speaking, we employees of military commissariats have finally been able to breathe a sigh of relief. The cancellation of beginning military training in schools (everything is gradually being reestablished, but training resources have, for all practical purposes, disappeared), a premature return of military designers to an alternative service that did not materialize (the resulting unemployment and a lack of anything to do has had a negative influence on draft-age youths and contributes to crime), the lack of responsibility for youths refusing to be drafted, desertions, and finally, the fear of entering the service and being sent to a "hot spot." This is a short synopsis of reasons why the prestige of the military profession has fallen.

[Correspondent] Comrade colonel, you probably failed to mention one point. In this reshuffle, what has happened to the responsibilities of the heads of state administration organizations, militia officials, and other responsible officials, who frankly have reacted to important political events with disdain? When and who, finally, will have the guts to punish various leaders for their deeds or misdeeds?

[Altybayev] Of course they should be punished, but how do you instill in managers the idea that the draft and service in the army are also subjects that they should be concerned about, and that this is their responsibility. Let us look at Section 12 of the law of the republic, which even has the title "Responsibility for Violating Rules of Military Registration." So here you have it: Managers at many levels who have responsible duties and who "hinder the fulfillment by citizens of their obligations to register for military service, as provided for by this law and by decrees of the Government of the Republic of Kyrgyzstan... are subject to a warning and a maximum

fine of an offender's salary for one year.... A repetition of violations of laws on military registration within a period of one year ... is punishable by a fine equal to an offender's salary for three years ... unless this violation involves punishment for criminal acts."

[Correspondent] But permit me, Kanybek Amanovich, to say that all this already existed in the former "All-Union" law and, if we remember correctly, not a single one of our people—at least, not managers—was ever prosecuted under this law.

[Altybayev] You are probably right, but now I believe that similar dishonest deals by managers simply will not be tolerated and will not pass by unnoticed. Things in the army are not going well at all, and this is in an army that is actually being newly established just now. An equal responsibility should be placed on everyone.

[Correspondent] The fact that things are not going well is to a great degree also the fault of employees of military commissariats, is it not?

[Altybayev] That is correct, although talk about collective responsibility remains just talk, and the military commissariats have endless difficulties that they must face by themselves. Fellows desert from the army and suddenly all the fault is heaped on us, as if we did not train them enough, did not "instill into their conscience...", etc. Kindergartens, schools, parents, and factory directors can also be charged with these failures, and with the same degree of success.

Still, all this does not shift the main responsibility first and foremost from us, the employees of military commissariats. Thus, for work that was poorly done we severely penalized a number of officers recently in commissariats in Kyzyl-Kiya and Suklyuta, in the Kara-Kuldzinskiy district. We shall not be less severe in the future either. In all the laws and decrees that have been passed about universal military service, status of servicemen, and alternative service, and in additions and amendments to Kyrgyzstan's Criminal Code about criminal penalties for military crimes, the degree of importance that the state attaches to functions of military commissariat employees is clearly emphasized, as is the necessity for strict observance of every letter and line of these documents.

[Correspondent] There is a great deal of talk about alternative service. There was talk about it in a recent session of the parliament, too. Please comment on conclusions reached by the deputies on this subject.

[Altybayev] Prior to the session, a number of newspapers published an interview with K. Oruzbayev, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Defense. In the article he presented a model for alternative service, which religiously devout young people can take advantage of, as well as youths from families with many children, youths from families who already had children in the army and at least one of whom was severely injured or killed, youths who were raised only by a mother, and youths who have been convicted of

crimes.... The law "On Alternative (non-military) Service" has been passed by the parliament. But here is what we cannot help but be disturbed about. Alternative service provides for work by youths in communal services, public health, agriculture, social protection, or environmental protection. So, will this kind of work be found for "non-military types"? The first attempt failed. Commissions established in districts and cities did not provide youths with a range of jobs, and all sort of bad consequences followed from that. Of course the law is good, but I think that another document is also needed in which administrators would provide concrete definitions of the duties and responsibilities of facilities to which draftees would be sent. It is, after all, easier than anything else simply to shrug off the draftees, but to provide them with jobs, as provided for by law, is more complicated. I also think that the mass media should not forget about the subject of alternative service; they should write about the experience gained in the first attempts, and criticize those who still have a disdainful attitude towards this most important problem.

**[Correspondent] Many Russian language families are worried: What will happen to their sons in the national army?**

[Altybayev] But at the beginning of this interview we gave an excerpt from Article 3 of the law. Yes, everyone has to serve in the military forces regardless of ancestry, language, attitude toward religion, race, nationality.... They probably should not have any great concerns. At the same session of parliament the deputies agreed that the Russian language will still prevail in the army, and that commands and orders will also be given in Russian.... But what I would like to say is that service in the national army can help a Russian, Ukrainian, or anyone else to master the state language. This is a splendid opportunity that should not be looked at scornfully.

## MOLDOVA

**Defense Minister Creanga on NATO Meetings**  
*934K0986A Chisinau NEZAVISIMAYA MOLDOVA*  
*in Russian 7 Apr 93 pp 1, 3*

[Interview with Moldovan Defense Minister Pavel Creanga by Konstantin Kiroshko; place and date not given: "General Pavel Creanga Content With Visit to NATO Headquarters"]

[Text]

[Kiroshko] Tell us, please, Mr. Minister, about the principal results of your visit to Brussels.

[Creanga] A meeting of the 16 defense ministers of the North Atlantic alliance, in which the 15 defense ministers of the cooperation partners took part also, was held on 29 March at NATO Headquarters. Two problems were discussed at the meeting, in the main: cooperation

in the maintenance of peace and security and a review of activity pertaining to defense cooperation and also its future prospects.

I set forth in my speech first and foremost the basic principles of the foreign policy of our state—the Republic of Moldova. These principles are as follows: defense of the country's independence and territorial integrity, renunciation of war and the use of military force in general as a weapon in foreign policy, the priority of political solutions of all contentious problems, recognition of the inviolability of borders, and precise compliance with the UN Charter and the principles of the CSCE. But I had to emphasize that in the course of the building of our statehood we have encountered the direct armed resistance of separatists. The speech focused attention on the fact that illegal armed formations have been created in the eastern areas of the Republic of Moldova and the fact that the Dniester conflict is not of an ethnic but purely political nature. I pointed to the peacemaking mission of last year's July agreements, which stopped the bloodshed, and also to the fact that the peacekeeping force performed a positive role at this stage, but that now it was undoubtedly played out. This is attested if only by the fact that approximately 4,000 refugees from the eastern areas still cannot return home since the necessary conditions for this have not been created.

I also mentioned in my speech the fact that it was perfectly expedient to commit to the zone of the Dniester conflict forces and groups of observers from countries which are neutral toward this conflict. I had, naturally, to speak about the need also for the speediest withdrawal from the eastern areas of the Russian forces, which we consider a principal factor of stabilization of the situation.

[Kiroshko] Why, strictly speaking, does Moldova need close cooperation with NATO?

[Creanga] The North Atlantic bloc was used for decades to intimidate us. The propaganda machine of the former Soviet Union depicted NATO as some militarized monster which was simply thirsting to attack someone. In actual fact, the role of the North Atlantic alliance is fundamentally different. It amounts to a defense of freedom and democracy, assurance of the security of the countries which are a part of the alliance, and the solution of all contentious problems by political methods. Moldova envisages guarantees of its security only within a system of all-European collective security.

[Kiroshko] And what do future plans contain?

[Creanga] In April Colonel Nicolae Petrike, chief of our main staff, will take part in a meeting of general (main) staff leaders. A delegation of NATO representatives will visit Moldova in May, and we expect to examine the prospects of cooperation and plans for use of the experience of Western countries in the formation of the army of Moldova as the army of a democratic state.

[Kiroshko] And Moldova's possible membership of the North Atlantic bloc?

[Creanga] Not yet. Of course, many countries wish to join the North Atlantic alliance. But our Western partners are at this time expressing no readiness to admit to the alliance immediately all those who so desire. A certain stage has to be negotiated. Certain very serious conditions are necessary for a country to become a member of NATO. Human rights are fully secured and there is truly a state based on the rule of law and the supremacy of the laws over everything in states of the North Atlantic alliance. At this stage Moldova aspires to close cooperation with the NATO countries.

[Kiroshko] Mr. Minister, did you in Brussels have official and private contacts with your colleagues?

[Creanga] Yes, certainly. I met with Amadeo de Francis and the defense ministers of Greece I. Varvitsiotis and H. Haekkerup. I briefed them on the social and political situation in our countries and the efforts and measures of the leadership of Moldova to overcome the crisis. We were one in our opinion that it is extremely important to obtain prompt and reliable information first hand. A proposal concerning the presence in Brussels of a permanent representative of the Republic of Moldova and its active participation in all such activities was expressed. The Greek defense minister observed that our countries were bound by a community of religion and historical past. We are contemplating an exchange of groups of officers.

[Kiroshko] How are the defense ministries of adjacent countries reacting to the armed opposition in the Dniester region? Might not the accelerated cooperation of Moldova and NATO complicate relations between Chisinau and Moscow?

[Creanga] I have met and talked repeatedly with my colleagues from Belarus, Ukraine, Romania, and Russia. Truly, they are extremely concerned at the situation in Moldova's eastern areas. As far as the second question is concerned, I believe that our joint participation with Russia in NATO would lead merely to an improvement in relations.

[Kiroshko] How does the world view Moldova—a state which is young as yet, but which already has its own armed forces?

[Creanga] We do not regard a single one of our neighbors as a potential enemy. There are not that many countries in the world which do not have their own armed forces. In any normal state the army is the guarantor of security. I will, if you like, cite an everyday example. A person purchases an automobile and insures it. Not in order upon leaving the insurance agency to immediately run into a tree and race after the insurance but in order, in the event of unforeseen trouble, to make restitution for the loss.

Moldova does not aspire to the creation of an army which is burdensome to the country. Our concept is this: a small regular army combined with a well-trained reserve. In terms of public spending on the armed forces, incidentally, Moldova occupies one of the last places in Europe. And the world understands this.

[Kiroshko] In what language did you speak in Brussels?

[Creanga] I have already been asked this. A simultaneous translation was provided in three languages: Russian, English, and French. I spoke in Russian. The Romanian defense minister used French. My CIS colleagues, well, you know which, I think.

## MILITARY CONFLICT, FOREIGN MILITARY AFFAIRS

### Journal Alleges Secret U.S.-USSR Air War During Korean War

HK1404122493 Hong Kong AFP in English 1144 GMT  
14 Apr 93

[Text] Hong Kong, April 14 (AFP)—The United States and the Soviet Union fought a deadly but secret air war during the 1950-53 Korean War in which more than 1,000 American and 200 Russian pilots died, a Hong Kong based news magazine said this week.

The bitter air war remained a secret for 40 years because Moscow kept "plausible deniability" by disguising the planes as Chinese and Washington wanted to avoid more "serious conflict," The Far Eastern Economic Review said in its April 22 edition.

An advance copy of a summary of the Review article, written by Jon Halliday of the department of War Studies, King's College, London University, was made available to AFP Wednesday.

In it former Soviet air force general Georgi Lobov says he was ordered by Stalin to base MiG-15 fighters near Vladivostok in August, 1950.

American jets attacked the base the same month, in the first and only time in the Cold War that the armed forces of one super power attacked the territory of another, the Review said.

At the time Washington first denied the incident then claimed it was an accident.

The article, which gives evidence that more than 1,000 Russian planes were destroyed with the loss of 200 pilots, and some 1,000 U.S. pilots lost their lives in the war, adds that the Russian planes were disguised with Chinese markings and their pilots wore Chinese uniforms.

The Soviet pilots sweated at having to use only Chinese or Korean phrases while airborne, a ruse at which they were not always successful.

One of the American veterans who heard the pilots speaking Russian was former astronaut now Senator John Glenn, it said.

The article quotes U.S. SALT arms control negotiator Paul Nitze, then a state department official, as saying that the argument for secrecy that won the day in Washington at the time was that "the last thing we wanted was for the war to spread to more serious conflict with the Soviets."

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6 Mar 1993